The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 716.

REVOLUTION.

A Complete Overthrow of Imperial France.

Establishment of a Republic with Trochu as President.

The Senate Suppressed and the Corps Legislatif Dissolved.

Rochefort One of the New Leaders.

Interview Between King William and the Ex-Emperor.

The Empress Flies from France to Join Her Husband in Prussia.

Great Excitement in the Streets of Paris.

The Tuileries Entered by the Mob and the Throne Demolished.

Etc., Etc., Etc

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

The Prince Imperial.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—An Amsterdam telegram reports that the announcement that the Prince Imperial escaped into Belgium is erroneous. He, too, surrendered at Sedan with the Emperor and McMahon's army.

The total number of prisoners by this surrender reaches one hundred and twenty thousand.

The Empress Regent.

A special to the Evening Telegram, dated Paris 5th, says: Empress Eugenie, having received assurances from the Prussian government that she will not be treated as a prisoner, has consented to join her husband and her son, who also surrendered with his father at Sedan. She will leave for Prussia as soon as her arrangements can be perfected.

Trochu to be Dictator.

General Trochu will at once be made Dictator, and Paris will be defended to the last.

A dispatch dated Brussels, September 3d, received in this city this morning, states that 12,000 French troops, with cannon, eagles and 1,200 horses, had crossed the Belgian frontier and laid down their guns.

Demand had been made upon Montmedy for the surrender of that town and garrison, which was refused.

Another dispatch, dated Carlsruhe, September 3d, states that on the previous day the cellars at Strasbourg had been inundated by the rising of the Rhine, causing great suffering and destruction of property. The magnificent cathedral, so much admired by tourists, is certainly partially destroyed.

The Refugee Ships Exultant.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The steamers of the German-American lines, which have taken refuge in Southampton harbor, are literally covered with bunting since the receipt of the news of McMahon's surrender.

Composition of the Provisional Government.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 6 A. M.—The members of the provisional government established at Paris are General Trochu, Jules Simon, Petelan, Favre, Keratry, Cremieux, Picord, and Guery.

German Demands.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Stuttgart, Wurtemburg, dated September 3d, says: At a crowded meeting held here to-day, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That Germany refuses the mediation or intervention of foreign powers.

Other resolutions were passed demanding the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine as portions of Germany, as the only guarantee against French greed, and as a small compensation for the expenses of the war. That the Germans must now be one nation, in one State, with one army and one Parliament, and that these are the only securities of the permanent peace of Germany and of Europe.

The French Throne Torn Down and the Busts of the Bonapartes Thrown into the Seine.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Paris says at 3 o'clock Sunday evening he saw the Palace of the Tuileries invaded by a mob, who tore down the throne, destroyed everything marked with imperial B's and other Napoleonic insignia, and carried away and cast into the Seine all the busts, statues and pictures of the Bonapartes. Henri Rochefort was borne in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. Amidst the scenes the soldiers fraternized with the people, and all shouted "*Vive la France!*" and "*Vive Commerce!*" They laughed and wept with joy and embraced one another.

A Republic Declared.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 11 A. M.—A dispatch from Paris announces that the government of Palikao has been overthrown and a republic declared.

French Fortresses Still Holding Out.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Verdun and Montmedy still hold out against the Prussians. The bombardment of Strasbourg continues vigorously. Much damage has been inflicted. The splendid cathedral has been partially burned, and the wonderful astronomical clock and chime of bells in the tower badly injured.

There is a freshet on the Rhine. The water is very high, and many dwellings in the neighborhood of Strasbourg have been washed away.

Officers of the Provisional Government.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The officers of the provisional government at Paris are distributed as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Leon Gambetta.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre.
Minister of Finance, Pierre Magne.
Minister of Public Instruction, Jules Simon.
Minister of Justice, Emanuel Cremieux.
Minister of War, General Trochu.
President of Council, M. Grevy.
Secretary General of Provisional Government, Andre Laverteljon.

Seals have been placed on the doors of the Corps Legislatif.

What the Emperor Intended to Do.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—It is said that a friend, condoling with the Emperor on Saturday, expressed the hope that his popularity in Paris was not gone. The Emperor replied, "It matters not; I shall return there to exact a reckoning, not give one."

The Battle of Sedan.

The following is a continuation of the report of Thursday's battle at Sedan:

"There will be a devil of a fight for that crest before it is won or lost," said Sheridan, straining his eyes through his field glass at the hill which was not three miles from from where we stood, with the full sun shining on it from behind us. At half-past 1 the French cavalry—this time, I fancy, a regiment of carbineers—made another dash at the Prussians, who, on their part, were being reinforced every minute, but they met with the same fate as their brethren in the iron jacket, and were sent with heavy loss to the right about. The Prussians took advantage of their flight to advance their line a couple of hundred yards nearer the line which the French infantry held. These adventurous Prussians split into two bodies, each having a break of a hundred yards in their line. We were not long in seeing the object of this movement, for the little white puffs from the crest behind the skirmishers, followed by a commotion in the dense French masses showed us that: "Yes, diables, de Prussiens" have contrived heaven only knows how to get a couple of six pounders up the steep ground and have opened on the French. Something must have at this point been very wrong with the French infantry, for, instead of attacking the Prussians, whom they still outnumbered by at least two to one, they remained in column on the hill. Seeing their hope of retrieving the day vanishing from before their eyes, still they did not stir. Then the French cavalry tried to do a little Balaklava business. It tried, but without the success of the immortal six hundred who took the guns. Down came the cuirassiers once more, this time riding straight for the two field pieces, but before they had got within two hundred yards of the guns the Prussians formed a line as if on parade, and waited until that furious French horse had ridden on to a point not fifty yards away. Then they fired. The fire seemed to us to empty the saddles of almost the whole of the leading squadron. The dead so strewed the ground as to block the path of the following squadron, and closed before them the direct and dangerous road they meant to follow. Their dash at the guns came to a halt. When once this last effort of the French horse had been made and had failed, though they pushed gallantly as far as men and horses could go, the French infantry also fell swiftly back towards Sedan. It fell back because it saw that its chance of carrying that fiercely contested hill was gone, and saw that with the Prussians holding the honor of crowning it with their guns, their own French line in its face could not much longer be held. In an instant, as the French retired, the whole slope of the ground was covered by swarms of Prussian tirailleurs, who seemed to rise out of the ground and push forward by the help of every slight roughness and dent on the surface as fast as the French went back. These reckless enemies followed after the last desperate charge of the French cavalry. General Sheridan remarked to me that he never saw anything so reckless, so utterly foolish, as that last charge. It was sheer murder. The Prussians, after the French infantry fell back, advanced rapidly, so rapidly that the retreating squadrons of French cavalry turned suddenly round and charged desperately once again, but it was all no use. The days of breaking squares are over, and the blue lines soon stopped the gallant onset.

It struck me as most extraordinary that at this point the French had neither artillery nor mitrailleuses, especially these latter, on the hill to cover their infantry. The position was a most important one, and certainly worth straining every nerve to defend. One thing was clear enough—that the French infantry, after once meeting the Prussians, declined to try conclusions with them again, and that the cavalry were seeking to encourage them by their example. About 2 o'clock still other reinforcements came to the Prussians over this long disputed hill between Torcy and Sedan to support the regiments already established there.

All the time that this great conflict was going on under Fritz's eyes and mine, may I add, another was fought, none the less severe, and as murderous for the Bavarians as the one I have attempted to describe for the French. If there was a want of mitrailleurs on the hill above Torcy there was certainly no want of them in the Bazeilles ravine. On that side there was for more than an hour one continuous roar of musketry and mitrailleuses. Two Bavarian officers told me that the losses in their regiments were terrific, and that it was the mitrailleuses which made the havoc. At five minutes past two in the afternoon the French totally abandoned the hill between Toucy and Sedan and fell back on the Foubourg of Caval, just outside the ramparts of the town. "Now the battle is lost for the French," said General Sheridan, to the great delight of the Prussian officers. One would fancy that the French had almost heard his words. They had hardly been uttered when there came a lull in the firing all along the line, or rather circle, as it had now become. Count Bismarck chose that moment to come and have a talk with his English and American friends. I was anxious to know what the Federal Chancellor had done about the threatened neutrality of Belgium, and my curiosity was soon gratified. I have been told that the Belgian Minister of War said to Count Bismarck that so long as the Belgian troops do their utmost to disarm any number of French soldiers who may cross the frontier, I will strictly respect the neutrality of Belgium; but if, on the contrary, the Belgians, either through negligence or inability, do not disarm and capture every man in French uniform who sets his foot in their country, we will at once follow the enemy into neutral territory, considering that the French have been the first to violate the Belgian soil. I have been down to have a look at the Belgian troops near the frontier, added Count Bismarck, and I confess they do not inspire me with a very high opinion of their martial order or discipline, only where they have their great coats on. One can see a great deal of paletot but hardly any soldier. I asked his excellency whether he thought the Emperor was in Sedan. "Oh, no," was the reply, "Napoleon is not very wise, but he is not so foolish as to put himself in Sedan just now." For once in his life, Count Bismarck was wrong. At a quarter to three o'clock, the King came to where I was standing, saying he thought the French were going to try and break out just beneath us, in front of the second Bavarian corps. At ten minutes to four o'clock, General Sheridan told me that Napoleon and Louis were in Sedan. At 20 minutes past three, the Bavarians below have not only contrived to get inside the fortifications of Sedan, but to maintain themselves there, working their way forward from house to house. About four there was a great fight for the possession of the ridge above Benille; that done Sedan was swept on all sides by the Prussian cannon. This point of vantage was carried by the Prussians at 4:40, and when carried there could no longer be a shade of doubt as to the ultimate fate of Sedan. About five o'clock there was again a sudden suspension of the cannonade along the whole line. Many were the speculations as to the cause, but nobody seemed to divine the truth. You may judge of our surprise when, four minutes later, we saw a French officer, escorted by two Uhlans, coming at a hard trot up the steep bridle path from Sedan to our post. One of the Uhlans, carrying a white duster on a faggot stick as a flag of truce to the messenger, turned out to be a French Colonel come to ask the terms of surrender. After a very short consultation between the King and Gen. Von Moltke, the messenger was told that, in a matter so important as the surrender of at least 80,000 men and an important fortress, it was necessary to send an officer of high rank. You are therefore to return to Sedan and tell the Governor of the town to report himself immediately to the King of Prussia. If he does not arrive in an hour our guns will again open fire. You may tell the commandant that there is no use of his trying to obtain any other terms than unconditional surrender. The Parlementaire rode back with his message, and when he was fairly out of earshot his mission was most eagerly canvassed. At half-past 6 o'clock there arose a sudden cry among the members of the King's Staff, Der Kaiser Kest Da," and then came a loud hurrah! Soon we began to look anxiously for the second flag of truce, and in ten minutes more General Reilly rode up with a letter for the King of Prussia. As soon as the French General was in sight the slender escort of cuirassieurs and dragoons we had with us was drawn up in line two deep behind the King. On the front of the escort was the staff, and ten yards in front of them again stood his Majesty King William of Prussia to receive General Reilly. That officer, as we soon learned, was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to King William. The Emperor of the French wrote: "As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty." [Ne pouvant pas mourir a la tete de armee, je viens mettre mon esse aux pieds de votre majeste]. Why Napoleon III. could not die as did thousands of his soldiers, sword in hand, with his face to the foe, is not so clear. On receipt of this most astounding letter there was a brief consultation between the King and the Crown Prince, who had came over from his hill on the arrival of the flag of truce. Count Bismarck, General Von Moltke and Von Roon, after a few minutes conversation, the King sat down on a rush-bottomed chair and wrote a note on another chair held as a table by two aides de camp to the Emperor, begging him to come next morning to the King of Prussia's headquarters at Veundres. While this note was being written Count Bismarck came up to Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, and myself and heartily shook our hands. "Let me congratulate you most sincerely, Count," said General Sheridan: "I can only compare the surrender of Napoleon to that of General Lee at Appomattox Court-house." When it came my turn to grasp the Chancellor's hand I could not help saying, after I had warmly congratulated him, you cannot but feel a pride, Count Bismarck, in having contributed so largely to the winning of to-day's victory." "Oh, no, my dear sir," was the mild answer, "I am no strategist, and have nothing to do with winning battles. What I am proud of is that the Bavarians, the Saxons and the Wurtembergers have not only been on our side, but have had so large a share, the largest share, in the glory of the day that they are with us, and not against us. That is my doing. I do not think the French will say now that the South Germans will not fight for our common fatherland. I asked his Excellency whether Louis was taken with his papa, and was told that no one knew, and I think that no one cared, where that small young man was. When the King had written his letter he himself handed it to General Reilly, who stood bareheaded to receive it, the Italian and Crimean medals glittering on his breast in the fading sunlight. Queen Victoria's image and superscription have not often been seen on the uniforms of men surrendering without conditions. At 20 minutes to 8 Gen. Reilly left for the beleagured town escorted by the Uhlans. The duster which had served as a flag of truce was offered to me as a souvenir of this most memorable day. But it had a strong resemblance to other dusters, and I declined the proffered article. Then there was a general demand for something to drink, and Count Bismarck's aid-de-camp produced two bottles of Belgium beer. One of them his excellency shared with Gen. Sherman, Gen. Forsyth and myself, saying that he drank to the closer union of the three great Teutonic peoples. As soon as General Reilly was gone, I was anxious to be off to the Belgian frontier in the hope of getting messages through, but Count Bismarck's aid-de-camp assured me that I must wait until next morning, and even then must be careful not to fall into the hands of stray French soldiers, who were known to be dispersed in all directions along the Belgian frontier, and to be little better than bandits; so I slept at the village of Cherouge, a mile behind our post throughout the day, and, after doing a little hunting for quarters, actually got a bed. Early next morning I started for Belgium. As I rode along I suddenly came first on a knot of Uhlans, then on two signeurs in the green and gold imperial livery, and directly behind them the traveling carriage of his Majesty, with Napoleon is on his way to report himself a prisoner at Kink William's headquarters at Vendres, a little dirty village some eight miles Sedan.

The Prussians Advancing on Paris Again.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Prussians were reported at St. Quentin last night, advancing on Paris.

Mont Medy still holds out.

The city of Sedan was burned on Thursday night.

The Seige of Metz.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Germans have discovered and destroyed the hidden acqueduct on which Metz depends for water. They also captured Bazaine's dispatch, which shows that the French are in a desperate condition. An early capitulation is looked for. The Germans are making preparations for the treatment of the French wounded with whom the city must be filled. The prisoners taken by the French have been released and sent out of the fortress on account of the scarcity of food.

Complaints come from Berlin that the Germans staying in France are harshly treated.

Excitement in Ireland.

The news of the declaration of a French Republic has produced great excitement in Ireland, and there seems to be no doubt that the National party are encouraged to demand the same language of the official and semi-official German press against England on account of the report that she has allowed contraband articles to be sent to France, is causing considerable indignation and contempt here. England's neutrality has been well observed.

Bismarck's Bullying.

Bismarck will make a very great mistake if he thinks he can bully England. His evident policy is to abuse England and to prevent too active endeavors on her part in behalf of France. Special telegrams represent the Crown Prince and the King making rapid progress on the march to Paris. The German army is anxious to enter the French capital.

FROM PRUSSIA.

Congratulations.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world pour in upon the Government hourly. All contain in addition a protest against any foreign interference with a German adjustment of peace.

The King's Account of His Interview.

BERLIN, September 4.—The Queen has received the following telegram from the King:

What a thrilling moment was the meeting with Napoleon. He is cast-down but dignified in his bearing, and resigned. I gave him Wilhelm House, near Cassel, as the place where he is to stay.

My reception by the troops may be better imagined than described. WILLIAM.

BERLIN, September 5.—The following dispatches were received by the Queen from the King:

VAVANNES, 8 o'clock Sunday morning.—"What a thrilling moment that of my meeting with Napoleon. He was defeated, but dignified. I assigned as his place of immediate stay, Williamhaus, near Cassel. Our meeting took place at a small country house opposite the western glacis of Sedan. When summoned I was in the saddle inspecting the positions before the place. You must imagine my reception among the troops. It was indescribable. Their exultation was overwhelming. At dusk I ended a five hours' ride, and at one in the morning I returned hither. May God aid us further."

Signed, WILHELM.

The Truce Business.

BERLIN, September 5.—The Prussians, having refused to have their flags of truce shot at, sent as a messenger to summon Metz to surrender, a French General, who was a prisoner of war.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—A letter found on a prisoner of high rank in the French army, contains interesting news of the situation, dated at Paris, August 22. The letter says: You can form no idea of the pleasure of getting letters from Berlin.

The news in Paris is belied constantly, as fresh advices from Paris show a certainty that the Empire is done. The attitude of the chambers and members of the right are unsatisfactory. Some still think of saving the dynasty and their fortunes; others crave power and there is no reliable patriotism. The last drippings of the military force from the continent come in slowly. The Garde Mobile is undisciplined trash. Trochu, because of his many proclamations, is nick-named Troplue.

The Parisians will laugh in pity and mockery. They cannot save France. The most abject Imperialists clamor for abdication as the only safety for the dynasty. The people are for a republic, but hold the Republican leaders as untrustworthy; and mediocre-personed rule being over, the country is now uppermost. Paris thinks only of flight and the saving of valuables in London. Our friends have gone in the Mobile to throw away their lives. Our last hope is in the army.

Capitulation of Metz Reported.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5, 7 P. M.—It is reported that Metz had capitulated, and that 120,000 French troops surrendered to the Prussian

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Consols 91¾. Bonds quiet. '62s, 89¾; '65s, 88¾; '67s, 87¾; 10-40s, 84. Stocks dull; Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—Cotton opened with an upward tendency; uplands, 9½d.; Orleans. 9¾d. Sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Flour 24s 3d. Wheat—Red, 8s 8s 8d; California, 10s 2d@10s 3d; red winter, 9s 8d.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Linseed quiet. Linseed oil steady. Sugar quiet and steady.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.—Consols 91¾. Bonds dull—62s, 88¾; 65s, 88; 67s, 87; 10-40s, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17¾; Illinois, 111¾; Great Western, 23. Sugar active at 27s 9d, to arrive. Hops nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—Cotton buoyant; uplands 9½d; Orleans 9¾d. Sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. Corn 29s. Pork heavy; 127s 6d. Beef 123s 6d. Bacon 54s 3d for Cumberland, and 67s 6d for short rib. Refined petroleum is 7d; rest unchanged.

☞ A Kansas lady, on retiring to her room one night, found it literally filled with martins which had flown in during her absence. Instead of harshly turning them out into the cold, the kind-hearted lady captured nearly all the little creatures and had them served up the next day in a pot-pie.

FROM FRANCE.

The Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, September 4—Midnight.—As the proclamation of the Minister, announcing the capitulation of McMahon's army and the capture of the Emperor, becomes known, the excitement among the people becomes indescribable. All evening great crowds occupied the Place de la Concorde, it being known that a stormy scene had taken place in the Corps Legislatif. The story of the capture of the Emperor was freely circulated but was not credited. It was reported that a Dictatorship would be announced, and a secret meeting was held, the crowd anxiously awaiting the news. There was a large police force on the ground, but as there was no violence it at last separated. At this hour many of the streets are crowded with anxious and excited people, but there is no disorder.

The Provisional Government.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 4 P. M.—The members of the Provisional Government, who were cited to appear and deliberate, are now assembled at the Hotel de Ville.

Henri Rochefort, also, has been liberated, and is assisting at the meeting.

M. Keratry has been appointed Prefect of Police, vice M. Pietri, and Etienne Arago Mayor of Paris.

The Excited People.

The people outside of the building are in a state of extraordinary excitement. From time to time M. Gambetta addresses them, exhorting order. It is remarked that soldiers of all regiments mix among the people unarmed, and are shouting "Vive la Republique." From the entrances and windows of all the barracks the soldiers salute the people.

At 4 o'clock the flag was lowered on the Tuilleries. It is said the Empress has gone. The people are rushing through the Tuilleries. Placards have been posted in various places—"Death to Thiers!"

PARIS, Sept. 5, 6:12 P. M.—Mobs continue to tear down signs containing the Imperial arms and medal. In some cases people have climbed up to the highest stories to tear from the theatres the word "Imperial." Extreme care is evinced to respect the arms of other nations.

PARIS, Sept. 4, 5 A. M.—Manifestations were kept up the entire night by crowds demanding the *decheance* of Trochu. He was shouted for, and, on appearing, he spoke to the crowd, saying he had taken an oath that an honest man cannot break. The Chambers must answer.

At midnight crowds assembled before the Corps Legislatif building and shouted that it was now time for the people to rise and chase out the invaders. The Corps, however, adjourned to-day, assurances having been given that the day should not pass without some determination worthy of France.

Later in the evening crowds assembled on the Boulevard Bonne Novelle, parading and shouting "Decheance" and "Vive France." They were charged by the police, who used fire-arms. It is reported that some of the citizens are mortally wounded. At this early hour in the morning, great crowds are in the streets and the journals are hot for extreme activity. Popular agitation is very great and the feeling against the invaders singularly unanimous.

PARIS, September 4, noon.—Enormous crowds now about the Corps Legislatif building where deputies are to meet at 1 o'clock. Military precautions to preserve order have been taken on a large scale, though the people do not seem inclined to riot. They are much excited and demand the *decheance*. Masses of people from all parts of the city are going toward the Legislatif buildings shouting "*a la chambre*," "*decheance*," &c. Among these are many national guards who, without arms, join in the shouting, and urge all they meet to go to the Legislatif building. It is hoped the measures taking will secure quiet.

McMahon.

It is reported that McMahon is dead.

PARIS, September 4—Early this afternoon the crowd met a squad of police and shouted Vive Republique!" Those of the police who did not respond were immediately disarmed by the people and their swords broken. They were then allowed to go unarmed and unharmed.

The boulevards are almost impassable on account of the crowds of people. The National Guarde has succeeded in preserving order so far. Upon one of the streets a large crowd was upon the point of tearing down a representation of an American eagle. They ascertained their mistake, and shouted loudly, "Vive Republique Americaine."

The police are no longer to be seen on the streets.

The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, September 4.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday evening when Palikao announced that the army at Sedan, with the Emperor, had surrendered to the Prussians, he added it was impossible to discuss the probable consequences. The ministers had no common plan, and desired to postpone the discussion until Monday.

Jules Favre submitted a resolution declaring the Emperor deprived of all constitutional functions, and proposed that a legislative commission be formed to expel the enemy from French soil, General Trochu remaining Governor General of Paris. The proposition met with favor, but, without action, the Corps Legislatif adjourned until Sunday noon.

Imperialism Unpopular.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Some shops of the more favored purveyors of the imperial family are menaced and will probably be sacked. In all parts of the city people are pointing out and taking down imperial arms, fearing attacks of the mob. In the windows of shops where, photographs are displayed, care has been taken to remove those of the imperial family and all connected with them. The National guard is out in force to repress any more serious trouble.

The Emperor's Letter to the King.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Gaulois gives the following as the exact text of the letter of Napoleon to the King of Prussia:

"Having no command in the army, and having placed all my authority in the hands of the Empress as regent, I herewith surrender my sword to the King of Prussia."

The total number of French soldiers who fled to Belgian territory is believed to be about 15,000.

The Provisional Government Takes Peaceable Possession—A New Army to be Formed—The Senate and Corps Legislatif Suppressed.

PARIS, Sept. 5, A. M.—The Provisional Government has taken possession of office without the slightest disorder. All the Ministers are acting with energy. Orders for the immediate formation of colossal armies have been issued. Over 200,000 men are ready to take the field. The Government Superintendent of Telegraph has announced to all the departments the events in Paris.

The Senate is suppressed and the Corps Legislatif dissolved. An important fraction of the Chambers have met at President Schneider's residence, and seem disposed to act independent of the provisional government, to whom, however, they have sent delegations.

Officers and soldiers fraternize with the people, and place themselves under the orders of the government, which is in permanent session at the Hotel de Ville, under the presidency of General Trochu. The Francs Tireurs of Paris guard all the Ministers' and public offices, and evince the utmost desire to be courteous.

It is understood that the government will convoke a Constituent Assembly.

The Paris journals, without exception, urge the nation to make an unyielding defense, and declare the dismemberment of France an impossibility. The King of Prussia, they say, proclaimed he was warring only against Napoleon. It now becomes evident he is warring against the French people. The struggle must be one of extermination. The fleet must be ordered to treat the seaports of Germany as the Prussian armies treat the towns of Alsace and Lorraine. The enemy must be made to feel what united republican France can accomplish. All men here must bear arms.

The People Exultant.

PARIS, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.—It is now impossible to reach the Corps Legislatif, owing to the enormous crowds surrounding the building. The reported vote on decheance has been carried—yeas 185, nays 9. The people are wild with excitement, and are rushing through the streets bearing placards with the vote of the Corps Legislatif inscribed thereon. Shouts of "Vive la Republique" are heard on all sides. Regiments passing into the city are received by the populace with the most deafening shouts of "Vive la Legue," "Vive la Republique." The National Guards reversed their arms as the regular troops passed, as a sign of amity. The troops are singing "*Amour pour la patrie.*" The scene is one of indescribable excitement. Rumors of all kinds are in circulation, and it is impossible to ascertain their foundation. But one sentiment seems to be paramount, resistance to the invader. "All the nation to the rescue," shout the people, and the troops join enthusiastically. The Garde National say order must be preserved. The people evince but little desire to create trouble. All seem overjoyed at the vote of decheance.

The crowds are beginning to tear down the Imperial arms in front of shops. There are fears that this may lead to serious trouble, as the National Guard is not inclined to permit any disorder.

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1:30 P. M.—The city now presents one of the most imposing popular displays ever witnessed. One hundred thousand armed citizens are marching to the Corps Legislatif, surrounding the building amid the phrenzied hurrahs of the countless masses, who are filling every avenue leading to the hall. There are no symptoms of disorder yet; only a unanimous expression of popular will. Before the residence of General Trochu, in the Louvre, there is a compact mass of people awaiting the return of the Governor. Around the Tuilleries is a strong military force guarding against any possible display of popular indignation. Hundreds of thousands of citizens are still pushing toward the Corp Legislatif. The Place de la Concord is one mass of human beings.

LATER, 4:30 P. M.—At the departure of Deputies from the Corps Legislatif scenes of enthusiasm took place around the building; the National Guard fraternizing with the troops and the people. Thousands of guards rushed into the hall, but were pursuaded to retire by M. Gambett, who seems to have great influence over the people. The crowds outside are singing the Marseillaise and Vive la Republique. There is intense excitement, and a constant noise of voices that drowns all other sounds. There were no dangerous elements visible until the crowd reached M. Castiglione, when they began tearing down the Imperial arms, and tearing from the flag of the National Guards the golden eagles of France, and from walls and signs the medals bearing the Imperial effigy. The soldiers have also joined in these demonstrations. The National Guard have beat to arms to repress disorder, if it takes a more serious turn. Quiet citizens are becoming impressed with the idea that there may be danger. The mob is becoming more and more excited.

Interview Between the King and Emperor.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—An interview has taken place between Napoleon and the King of Prussia, for the purpose of deciding upon the future residence of the Emperor. One of the German fortresses was fixed upon, probably Mayence. There is so much confusion in the city and such immense crowds about the Corps Legislatif that it is impossible at present to get a faithful account of the business transacted by the Deputies. It is now reported, and on good authority, that, after the vote of decheance, the majority retired. The members of the Left and Centre Left remained, consulting in regard to a Provisional Government, and naming the following persons: Jules Favre, Gambetta, Jules Simon, Keatry, Picard, Pettian, and Jules Ferry.

Proclamation of the New Government.

The following proclamation has been issued by the new government:

Republique Francais, Minister L'Interier—The decheance has been pronounced in the Corps Legislatif. The Republic has been proclaimed at the Hotel D'Ville. A government of national defence composed of eleven members and all the Deputies of Paris has been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. Their names are Arago Emanual Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier, Poges, Glais Bizonie, Eugene Peltan, M. Picord, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. General Trochu will at the same time continue in the exercise of the powers of the government of Paris, and is appointed Minister of War in the place of General Palikao. Please placard immediately, and, if necessary, have proclaimed by the public crier this declaration for the government of national defense.

By the Ministers of the Interior.
LEON GAMBETTA.

Paris, the 4th day of September, 1870, at six o'clock p. m.

Reception of the News of the Surrender in Paris.

A special to the New York Herald, dated Paris, 4th inst., says the Ministerial announcement of the surrender of McMahon and the Emperor Napoleon created wild excitement. Immense crowds paraded the streets and boulevards, and ten thousand persons assembled in front of Gen. Trochu's hotel, demanding that he should assume the government of the Republic. Gen. Trochu promised to consider the wishes of the public, and to defend the city against any attack, even though he died in the attempt.

Flight of the Empress.

It is reported that the Empress and ladies of the court have taken to flight.

Trochu President.

The following official circular dispatch has been sent by the Minister of the Interior to the prefects of departments:

"PARIS, Sept. 4, 1870.—Gen. Trochu, governor of Paris, has been appointed governor of the government of national defense, and was installed at the Hotel de Ville. He takes the portfolio of war, and his colleagues have conferred upon him the Presidency.

"[Signed] LEON GAMBETTA."

Palikao's Last Effort.

A cable special to the Herald dated Paris, September 4, 3:10 p. m., says: "Count Palikao brought in a bill in the Corps Legislatif, instituting a Council of government and national defense consisting of five members, to be elected by the Corps Legislatif. The Ministers to be appointed with the approval of the members of this Council, and Palikao to be Lieutenant-General.

Thier's Reception.

The following are the terms of the resolution introduced by Thiers and adopted by the Imperial Council of Ministers:

"In view of existing circumstances, the Chamber appoints a commission of government and national defense, the Constituent Assembly to be convened as soon as circumstances will permit."

Details of the Surrender.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—An officer, who attempted to reach the army of McMahon, furnishes the following details to journals of the surrender of the Emperor:

In the second attack of our armies we understand that all the positions of McMahon were turned. Bazeilles, Dousey, Botau, Villers, Cernay, Givonne, la Chappelle, Fleigneux, Saint Mange and Vrigues to the woods of Douchey formed an ellipse of fire. He found Sedan kept up by 45,000 soldiers and 900 cannon, with 400,000 Prussians before him. Seriously wounded in the shoulder and groin, with bombs bursting around him, the Marshal turned over his command to General Wimpffen.

As regards the Emperor, McMahon's corps covered him on the field of battle and the walls of Sedan protected him for one hour longer.

Floing was the headquarters of the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal, and a host of German Princes and strangers. These two points, Sedan and Floing, are at a distance of three kilometers one from the other. We went through Serigny without hindrance, but not without difficulty at Fleignyer and Saint Marage, 500 metres distance from Floing, to the music of the Prussian bands, mingled with the hurrahs of the officers. The Prussian soldiers dishonor the Marseillaise. Our song of battle becomes a provoking sarcasm to their hymn of victory. Two shells shoot across the sky in the direction of Sedan. The town will probably be bombarded. A thick cloud of smoke followed by flames rises above the town where there are only wounded, women and exhausted troops.

The Emperor hoisted the white flag of truce an hour before sending his sword to King William as a souvenir of Jena. His implacable adversary made him send him his sword as Napoleon the First sent his in other days to the King of Prussia. Wishing to have the man himself in the grasp of his double files of soldiers King William desisted in his turn to have the Emperor Napoleon in his possession before ordering that Sedan should be destroyed.

"One does not discuss with a sword," answered the King to those who brought him the sword of Bonaparte; "it should be broken. I have already done with the man. I would have Napoleon come here at the invitation of King William." He was escorted by the White Cuirassiers. Bismarck and Von Roon were present.

The French Still Resolute.

A cable special to the New York Times, dated Paris, Sept. 3d, midnight says: "The proclamation of the Council of Ministers just issued, announcing the capture of the Emperor and capitulation of 40,000 men, has not produced as much discouragement as might be supposed. There is great agitation, but great resolution is expressed everywhere. The people of Paris are determined to resist to the last."

McMahon not Wounded.

PARIS, September 5.—It is not true that McMahon was wounded. His wife has received a dispatch stating that he is safe and well, dated subsequently to that announcing his wound.

The attitude of the population of Paris this morning is tranquil but determined. The Republican party is behaving patriotically. All are awaiting patiently the sitting of the Chamber at noon. There is no fear of riotous or revolutionary movements in Paris. Whatever change takes place will be effected quietly. The general opinion points to but one result. I need to specify no more than to say that history will repeat itself. The cause of France is imperilled but not lost. Every man is determined to die sooner than yield. The hopes of France are turned to Bazaine. With the fortress still intact and a levy en masse the country soon recovers from the blow, the main obstacle having been removed. The last contingent went from 25 to 35, including merely bachelors and widowers, will furnish to France one million six hundred thousand combatants.

The defeat of McMahon is disastrous, but has given time to Paris to mature her defenses. The position is far better than when France under the Republic had to fight the whole of Europe. I shall telegraph during the day.

A Peaceful Revolution.

3 P. M.—A peaceful revolution is in full tide. From an early hour the approaches to the Corps Legislatif were filled with a vast multitude, and the steps of the Palais Bourbon were a perfect sea of heads. The opposition Deputies were received with a frenzy of enthusiasm. Thiers received an immense ovation. Wherever the national guard made their appearance there were immense acclamations. Cries of "Vive la Republique" are everywhere heard.

At a quarter to 2 o'clock the Deputies came out on the steps of the legislative palace and proclaimed the dethronement of the Emperor and the destruction of his dynasty. The Chamber is deliberating upon the choice of a provisional government. There is no doubt a republic will be proclaimed before night.

The 20th regiment of the line has just returned here and passed along the Boulevard. The people are wild with enthusiasm, loading them with bouquets and cheering them as they pass.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—There is great disappointment at the name of Thiers not appearing in the list of the Provisional Government announced. Rochefort's nomination is not relished. The Orleans Princes are expected in Paris Tuesday.

Republicanism Abroad

A republican movement in Spain is concerted for to-morrow. A rising is also probable in Italy. In another week the continent will be in flames.

Flight of the Empress Confirmed.

A cable special to the Herald, dated Paris, Sept. 5, says the flight of the Empress is confirmed

The people and the military are unanimous in their desire to defend the capital. There is no violence or any kind of ruffianism. The crowds are firm in their determination to carry out the Republic in good order. Rochefort is at the Hotel d'Ville. The people are tearing down the Imperial arms.

It is reported that the Empress applied to the King of Prussia to be allowed to join the Emperor.

The New Republic.

PARIS, September 5.—The new journal of the French Republic has the following:

"Frenchmen—The people, disavowing the chamber which hesitates to save the country in danger, demand a Republic. It places its representatives not in power but in peril. A republic is proclaimed. Revolution is accomplished in the name of right and public safety. French, watch over the city confided to you. To-morrow you will be avenged with the army of the country."

The decree of the new ministry abolishes the Corps Legislatif and the the Senate and Presidency of the Council of State. The manufacture of arms is declared free, and complete amnesty is proclaimed for all political crimes and offences. Perfect order prevails.

The Republic has been proclaimed at Lyons, Bordeaux and other large cities.

According to the proclamation of Keratry, the revolution has the same object as that of 1809—the expulsion of foreigners.

Reported Death of McMahon.

PARIS, September 5.—The Patrie reports the death of McMahon.

The French Enthusiastic.

A cable special to the New York Herald, dated Paris, September 5, 8:30, P. M., says: An immense crowd of people are assembled in front of Hotel de'ville shouting "Viva la Republic," and cheering for Alsoce and the Provisional Government. The people are determined to resist invasion to the last.

The Corps Legislatif Again.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Legislative body met at half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The members of the left were much excited. Keratry insisted that the Chamber should not be guarded by troops. Deputy Lane alleged that Polakio had exceeded his powers in giving orders at Vanaire with those of Trochu. Palikao was ordered to explain, but was called to order on account of some sharp expression he used. He proposed a project of defense. Jules Favre asked him to state to the Chambers what would be the new situation caused by the project of the Government. The Chamber admits the urgency of the proposal, but insists, on a double ground, on its own right to frame such project. Its own project had been set aside, and in the second place it confers much wider powers than that of government.

Thiers said his personal preferances were in favor of the project of Jules Favre, but that, as he set aside his own impressions for the public good, he submitted to many members comprising all parties the following project, that

Whereas, In the present absence of the requisite authority, a commission to consist of five members named by the Legislatif shall be charged with the national government and the defense of the nation, with a constituent assembly to be convened as soon as circumstances will permit.

M. Thiers made some brief remarks in reference to those who are opposed to this project. They hold every variety of opinion. Schnieder thinks it necessary to consult the Chamber as to the need for these propositions. Gambetta demands that the Chambers at once pronounce as to the necessity of this project of law.

At half past four the body adjourned.

The tribunes surrounding the chambers were thronged with people, who called loudly for a declaration of the downfall of the Emperor, and a proclamation of the Republic.

Most of the Deputies left the Chamber Gambetto and others appealed to the people to respect the liberty of the deliberations of the Chambers, and to listen in silence. These appeals were useless. There was a scene of indescribable agitation, and in the midst of it rose enthusiastic cries of "Vive la Republique!" The people, the National Guards and soldiers fraternized with each other.

Gambetta and other members of the left proclaimed the overthrow of the empire. Then a deputation of these members, followed by crowds of people, went to Hotel d' Ville to proclaim a provisional government. The deputation consisted of Trochu, Gambetta, Jules, Simon, Pettelan, Jules Favre, Keratry, Cremieux, Picard and Grera.

FROM BELGIUM.

The Imperial Prisoner.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4.—It is positively asserted that Emperor Napoleon has arrived at Bouillon escorted by detachments of Prussians and French. Liege has been selected as his place of detention.

Several of Eugenie's ladies of honor have arrived at Brussels.

The Count of Paris.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4.—The Count De Paris and Duc De Aumele are on their way to Paris.

Escape of the Prince Imperial.

The Prince Imperial has escaped to Belgium.

McMahon's Beautiful Army.

A special to the New York Sun, dated Brussels, September 3d, says:

"Sedan was partially burned.

"Napoleon will be conducted to Sasse.

"McMahon was wounded, and surrendered with eight thousand men, and not with eighty thousand, as at first reported.

"Failley was shot by his men.

"There is no more of McMahon's army. It was eighty thousand strong when it began fighting, and has been scattered everywhere."

Fate of the Emperor.

BOUILLON, BELGIUM, Sept. 4.—The Emperor, with a suite of one hundred persons on horseback, in a carriage marked with the Imperial cipher, arrived here at noon, escorted by an armed force of Prussians. He is going to Germany via Liege. Consent to his passage through Belgian territory had previously been gained from the Belgian Government.

It is not true that the Prince Imperial is the guest of Prince de Chamoy. He was last heard from at Mandebrug this morning.

The Emperor is reported seriously ill.

VERVIERS, BELGIUM, Sept. 5.—The Emperor arrived here at 5 o'clock Sunday evening. He alighted at the railroad station and proceeded to the hotel, where he staid for the night. He leaves to-night for Cassel. The Emperor was accompanied by Count Choiseul, the Prince of Meskowa, and others.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—The French Prince Imperial has reached Namur. He goes to rejoin his father near Cassel. The Empress is hourly expected here en route for the same destination.

McMahon's Army Totally Destroyed.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—The Independence Belge says that when Sedan surrendered it contained seventy thousand soldiers. Last night fifteen thousand more surrendered to the Prussians, and thirty thousand took refuge in Belgium. From these figures it infers that McMahon's army did not greatly exceed one hundred and fifteen thousand men.

General Felix Donay and staff have arrived here.

It is reported that the Orleans Princes have gone to Paris.

The March on Paris Renewed.

The Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony began their march on Paris this morning. The King and Count Bismarck accompany them.

General Wimpffen's capitulation included the whole force at Sedan.

The Prussian losses are wonderfully small, notwithstanding the rifled cannon, mines and mitrailleuses.

General Failley's Death.

The following incidents are from Belgian files; Gen. Failley was killed, not by his own soldiers, but by the Prussians. When the body was found the right arm was gone and there was a frightful wound from a grenade in his thigh.

The Emperor Under Guard.

A Prussian officer saw the Emperor on Saturday at a college near the Prussian headquarters with two Prussian cuirasseurs guarding him. The Prince Imperial is reported to have been seriously ill at Arenes on Friday.

The Visit to His Captors.

This morning the Emperor rode from his place of detention to Collering as visitor rather than a prisoner. His barouche was piloted by two Uhlans and surrounded by several generals. The Imperial Piguerrs in green and gold being the only body guard. The Emperor was smoking a cigar as he rode. When the object of the visit of the French flag became noised about as the surrender of the Emperor, the enthusiasm was more than the French-bearded fellows could bear. Discarding their weapons, they threw their arms about the nearest necks, and set up the Marseillaise, which for some time rang through the encampment. When they were silenced, the soldiers shouted for Bismarck, who, when silence was regained, said:

"Gentlemen—I am nothing in the war, like the King. Thank Moltke."

After further uproars, he resumed:

"Well, if I am responsible for anything, it is the powerful aid given us by the Southern States. To them we owe this latest victory.'

The population of Sedan waved the Prussian flag on the ramparts when the firing had ceased.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Weights and Measures Commission.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The meeting of the International Commission of weights and measures, to have taken place in Paris this month, is indefinitely postponed.

A large French corvette passed Dover this morning, bound eastward.

Another Cable.

A cable with seven conducting wires has been ordered for the Irish channel.

The Troubles in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Carlist forces are increasing. Brigadier Eurile defeated Visco's band and took 120 prisoners. The Carlist chief Conlego and 500 men offer to lay down their arms on condition they are pardoned. In a skirmish at Aleo 100 Carlist prisoners were taken. Brigadier Filaza attacked the Carlists in the mountains of Mondento and captured many prisoners, including a chief who was tried and shot on the spot. Ysarra a chief, two priests, a sacristan, a magistrate, and thirty-four prisoners were captured. At Villaveal three hundred Carlists demanded rations. Don Carlos is at Petersburg. The Republican party is quiet. Seven hundred volunteers left Cadiz for Havana yesterday. The Spanish Government has resolved to call out its reserves in the face of events in France.

MADRID, September 5.—There is great excitement here over the news from Paris, but perfect order prevails, pending the arrival of details.

Six hundred Carlists were attacked and beaten in Norre yesterday, and all, taken prisoners. Carlists attempting to destroy the railroad between Onafa and Vasaga were also beaten.

The Public Opinions attacks Prim bitterly, and asserts that the only further public service possible for him to render is to resign. A conspiracy on the part of the supporters of Montpensier is rumored. The Spanish reserves have been summoned. The Carlists are still strong in numbers in the Betaga provinces. One band, over 1,000 strong, is at Ceballos.

Rumors of Intervention.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—It is reported that a negotiation is going on between neutral powers for an adjustment between the Prussian and French governments.

Matters in Italy.

LONDON, September 5.—Dispatches from Florence state that a Cabinet council is being held, and it is believed that Italy will soon demand Rome.

NEW YORK.

ALTERED CHECKS.

NEW YORK, September 5.—The St. Nicholas bank paid out $9,000 this evening on a check altered from $1,000. A large number of altered checks are known to be floating about Wall and Broad streets.

THE PRESIDENT

came up from Long Branch this morning.

DEAD.

Doctor Jennings Bedford died to-day.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Frank Osgood, of the yacht Magic, winner of the race for the America's cup, publishes a letter accepting the challenge recently issued by James Ashbury to any schooner of the New York Yacht Club. Osgood accepts for a race of twenty miles to windward and back from Sandy Hook light-house.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has offered to loan its wires to the War Department on liberal terms for the purpose of carrying out an extended system of reporting observations of storms along the seaboard and the Northwestern lakes.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE WAR NEWS.

Telegrams from all the principal cities of the Union state that the news of the surrender of Napoleon and capture of McMahon's army caused intense excitement among the Germans, and the event was celebrated by firing salutes, ringing of bells, processions, and other manifestations of joy.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—P. M.

Affairs in financial and commercial circles are somewhat unsettled to-day by the absence of regular quotations for securities at London, and of the produce market at Liverpool. In the early part of the day there was a general disposition to discount on an early peace, and this feeling caused fluctuations in Wall street and elsewhere. At the close of the day, however, there was a reaction from this peace feeling. The Stock Exchange started with a buoyant feeling and there was a general improvement in prices, with an active business late in the day. The advance brought out sellers and the improvement was partially lost. The upward course of the market was assisted by some prominent bulls who had returned to town for the purpose of selling freely at some future time.

The Gold Room at times presented an animated scene and a large business was transacted. The peace feeling was very strong in the early part of the day and the result was a decline from 114¾ to 113¾, followed by a sharp recovery toward the close, on exciting news from Paris and vague rumors in regard to bonds at London. The decline to 113¾ was materially assisted by heavy sales for account of parties long of gold. A prominent operator is reported to have sold a million and a half of long gold through one broker.

The increased activity on the Stock Exchange, and decline in gold, caused more activity in the money market and there was considerable shifting of loans. The rates of interest remain at 5@6 per cent on call loans, but the market has a hardening tendency. In discounts there is a little doing at 7@9 per cent.

Foreign exchange is nominal at 9⅛@9⅜.

The gold market opened at 114⅜, fell to 113¾, and closed at 114⅛@114⅛. The carrying rates were 2 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day, representing Saturday's business, were $152,000,000.

Government bond market is dull but pretty steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	114⅜@114½
Coupons of '62	113 @113⅜
Coupons of '64	111⅝@111⅞
Coupons of '65	113⅜@114
Do new	110⅜@110½
Coupons of '67	110⅜@110½
Coupons of '68	110⅜@110⅝
Ten-forties	106 @106¼
Currency 6's	111⅞@112⅛

State bonds are quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90 @	New Virg'a	67 @
Old Tenn	62½@	Old N. Car	51 @
New Tenn	60⅝@	New N. Car.	31 @
Old Virg'ia	67½@		

The stock market was heavy at the close and prices fell off ½@1 per cent from the highest point of the day. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	62½	Pittsburg	105¼
Cumberland	34	Northwestern	82⅞
Western U. Tel	35	Do preferred	88½
Mariposa	4	Rock Island	114⅞
Do preferred	10	N. Jersey Cen'l	102½
Adams Express	67	St. Paul	62¾
Wells & Fargo	12½	Do preferred	80
American Ex.	41	Tol. & Wabash	52⅝
U. S. Express	42	Do preferred	75
Pacific Mail	40¾	Fort Wayne	94
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	96	Terre Haute	23
N Y. Cent'l, sc'p.	91⅝	Do preferred	56
Erie	23¾	Chi. & Alton	112
Erie preferred	46	Do preferred	112
Harlem	134	Ohio & Mis'sippi	35
Do preferred	134	C. C. and C	79¼
Reading	97⅝	C. C. & I. C	18½
Mich. Central	118	Burlington	151
Lake Shore	93¼	St. Joseph pref'd	113¼
Illinois Central	135½	Hart'd & Erie	3

Remains of James Birney Marshall.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—The remains of James Birney Marshall were escorted to the Louisville depot by the editors of the different papers and members of the Typographical Union this evening, and left for Frankfort, Ky., in charge of Frank L. James, local editor of the Appeal.

Sam. Godshaw, who was shot in the affray with A. Linde last Saturday, died to-day.

Furniture Warerooms.
BENNETT & BOURNE,
66 Main St., bet. Second and Third.
We have received for the Fall Trade a Large and Elegant Stock of
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
And intend to sell it at the Very Lowest Cash Prices.
The Lotz Patent Folding Lounge
Sold by us is the best ever made. Call and see it, and
EXAMINE OUR GENERAL STOCK.
au31 dtf

WALL PAPER.
Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.
J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
68 Main street, between Second and Third.
my22 eodtf

COMMISSION HOUSE.
GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Produce, Flour, and Groceries,
No. 99 West Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Personal attention paid to consignments of all kinds of country produce. 13 eodtf

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
French Sheet and Plate and American
WINDOW-GLASS,
68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.
my22 eodtf

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 11 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN .... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL .... Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES .... Capt. R. [illegible]
GEN. LYTLE .... Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

Merchants' Line.
Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company.
For Memphis and White and Black Rivers.
R. C. GRAY .... R. S. YERKES, Master.
Will leave as above (going through direct) on Saturday, the 10th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, M. W. SATTERWHITE, Agents.

Regular Louisville and New Orleans Packet.
EDINBURG ...... FRANK Y. BATCHELOR, Master.
For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Thursday, the 8th, at 5 P. M. positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.
CAMELIA ...... MILT. AIKIN, Master. J. MORGAN SMITH, Clerk.
For Paducah, Eastport, and Florence on Saturday, the 10th, at 5 P. M., positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR .... SMITH, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 6th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
EDINBURG .... BATCHELOR, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 8th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Tennessee River.
CAMELIA .... AIKIN, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.
EDINBURG ...... F. Y. BATCHELOR, Master.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and N. Orleans.
WAUANITA .... R. REES, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.
For Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
CAMELIA .... MILT. AIKIN, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 5 P. M., positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.
The fine steamer
NAT. WILLIAMS ...... NOAH NEAL, Captain,
D. H. Claxon, Clerk,
Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock on Kentucky river every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to
sept5 d1w THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
KATE ROBINSON ...... JAS. KENNISTON, Master.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
WAUANITA .... REES, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 6th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
ARMADILLO .... GEO. WOLF, Master.
Leaves as above on Tuesday, the 6th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and N. O.
ARMADILLO .... GEO. WOLF, Master.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Tuesday, the 6th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
Office No. 26 Fourth st., between Main and river.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master .... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
apr29 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.
Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.
The company now propose to sell $300,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their lines of road from Louisville to Lexington and their Short-Line branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati; in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in full and successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to a little over $3,100,000; but the whole mortgage liens, including these bonds, amount to little if any over half the cost value of the property.
These bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security and a safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to secure them will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable at thirty years from date.
Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express conveyance as may be directed.
NORVIN GREEN, President.
W. H. BEYNROTH, Sec'y and Treas'r. se1 d3m

INSURANCE.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.,
ORGANIZED A.D. 1810.
Assets over - - - - - $2,500,000
BESIDES the ordinary Policies, the above Company has authorized us to insure Landlords against Loss of Rents, also to cover Dwellings and Farm Property against all damage by lightning.
Dwellings taken at very lowest rates for a term of years.
HARBISON & ROGERS, Agents.
au23 d1m 138 Main st.

CITY DIRECTORY
NOTICE.
UNDERSTANDING that another attempt is to be made toward publishing an opposition Directory for the City of Louisville, and in order that the public may be made aware of the character of the concern, I would say it comes from the same person, C. K. Caror, who, last year, with the reputation of a respectable house, procured from the business men of the city a large amount of money for the purpose of publishing a so-called Business Directory. When issued it was found to be a reprint of the Business portion of the regular City Directory, with a little alteration, IF PAID FOR. This community has often been humbugged and swindled by Directory adventurers, and it is absolutely surprising that they are tolerated to walk the streets.
As we publish Edwards' Directories for the various cities of the South and West, we propose preparing a Trade List of the leading Business Houses and Manufacturers of Louisville, which will be bound in the City Directories of Memphis and New Orleans. Those wishing larger space may make arrangements with the Agent. The growing trade of the Southern States is greatly desired, and we know of nothing that will give business firms such prominence as an advertisement in these Standard Works. Each subscriber to and advertiser in Edwards' Louisville Directory for 1871 will be entitled to have his name, business, and address in the Trade List free of charge.
SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO.,
New Orleans, Louisville, and St. Louis.
RICHARD EDWARDS,
Vice Pres't and Managing Director.
P. S.—As it is but six or seven months since the regular Directory was issued, it would be utterly useless to publish another before next January, when Edwards' Directory for 1871, Vol. 7, will be issued, replete with useful information. sa17 dtf

Louisville and Jefferson County
ANNUAL FAIR.
To be held on their Grounds, Near Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, '70.
PREMIUM LIST, $10,000 IN CASH.
Competition Open to the World.
AMPLE arrangements are made for all stock and articles received on exhibition. Arrangements have been made with the railroads and packet lines to make the usual reduction in rates of transportation on stock and passengers. All communications for premium lists and information should be addressed to W. H. Meriwether, Sec'y, Louisville, Ky.
I. L. HYATT, Pres't.
R. J. TARLTON, Vice Pres't.
DIRECTORS.
Lawrence Young, J. F. Speed,
J. M. Duncan, J. B. Parks,
H. F. Vissman, Chas. Guepner,
R. S Veach, Vene P. Armstrong, Treas.
W. H. Meriwether, Secy. au11 deod&wt

Louisville Chemical Works
Established 1857 Organized Jan. 3, 1870.
[illegible], Pres't. T. W. Starling, Esq. R. L. Post, Treas. J. Lawrence Smith, J. P. Barnum, M. D. Chemists.
OFFICE AND LABORATORY
13th and HIGH Sts. Near the Railroad Bridge
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS
Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all
Chemicals
Used in Medicine and the Arts,
ALL
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Used in Medicine,
And a full assortment of
Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.
ap8 eodtf

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,
CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES,
IRON STAIRS,
Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.
PATENT WIRE WORK.
Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.
BRONZE WORK.
Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.
ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.
The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.
Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.
Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap25 d6m

$16,000 for $1!
The Grand Prize Drawing
For the benefit of the
DOMINICAN CHURCH
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
will certainly take place on the 31st of September.
There are two beautiful residences valued at $16,000 to be drawn.
The tickets are sold for one dollar each, and can be had at the office of the Catholic Advocate, W. Scott Glore's and J. L. Webb's book stores, and other places. au11 dtf

RUFFER'S
Hotel & Restaurant
THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including Prairie Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c. jy10 d3m

CHEAP LACE STORE,
103½ FOURTH ST.
JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Muslin Edgings and Insertions,
Lace Riviere.
Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
Black Lace Flounces,
Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard,
—AT—
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.
au7

N. W. Horse Nail Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.
Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Benzon" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.
Office 68 West Van Buren Street. Factory 56 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO.
R. CORWITH, Pres. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.
G. W. SMALLEY, Sup't.
Send for sample card and price list. ap16 eod6m

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—[illegible] per square for each insertion.

[illegible]

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, [illegible] cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than [illegible] cents.

"City Features" [illegible] cents per line. "City Items" [illegible] cents per line. "Local Notices" [illegible] cents per line. "Special Notices," [illegible] cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologic" and "Lottery" advertisements [illegible] per cent. additional.

Cuts and display type advertisements double price. Double column advertisements [illegible] per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places [illegible] per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	[illegible]
Six Months	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
One month	1 [illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	[illegible]
One year, delivered in the city	[illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $13 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	[illegible]
Single copy, six months	[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each	[illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 [illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 [illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Danville Advocate says that "the hog cholera is playing sad havoc with Mr. R. L. Irvin's fine Berkshires. It broke out week before last, and up to Tuesday last he had lost five or six of his fine breeding sows, three of his splendid premium pigs and fifteen or twenty stock hogs. He has tried effectually all the 'remedies' known, all of them having failed. The disease is raging fearfully in other portions of the county. Harry Harley has lost seventy-five head, H. Weedin about one hundred; and a number of farmers in the vicinity of Parksville report heavy losses."

The colored people are making preparations to hold an agricultural and stock fair, near Danville, commencing on the 21st of September and continuing three days. They offer about $600 in premiums—some of them very liberal. By the way, says the Danville Advocate, two colored men were successful over white competitors at our fair last week. John Harris, the well-known blacksmith, was awarded the premium on a two-horse sod plow, and John Lucas, of the "West End," bore off the premium in the ring for blooded bull calves, in which there were six entries.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Savannah census says 28,000.

Mule races are popular at Augusta.

The Georgia Legislature is busy with railroad bills.

The matrimonial fever is prevalent at Marietta, Georgia.

One of the Macon police was thrashed by a woman. He was not able to stand up before her.

Savannah is going to have a new census of her own. The policemen are to be the takers.

Baltimore took away the honors at the recent tournament at Jordan's White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Cross and Jackson counties, Arkansas, have voted subscriptions to the Memphis and Kansas City railroad.

The first bale of Sea Island cotton was received in Savannah, Wednesday, from a plantation at No. 4½, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

Abraham H. Galloway, a colored Senator elect to the next North Carolina Legislature, died at the residence of his mother, in Wilmington, on Thursday last.

A negro named Archer Hines has been sentenced to be hung in Prince Edward county, Va., on Friday, the 7th of October, for the murder of Anderson Hines, colored.

It turns out that the little New Orleans girl who was kidnapped on Thursday and taken across the river, was appropriated by a weird old hag who wished to adopt her.

A Tennessee paper announced that Colonel Ames and lady were in town and the unsophisticated turned out to see Ben. Butler's daughter. It was Ames, the circus man.

A correspondent of the Meridian (Miss.) Gazette, at Columbus, recommends alum in dough and water as a sure cure for chicken cholera. He says he is a Methodist preacher and ought to know.

A destructive storm visited Hawkinsville, Georgia, Tuesday last. Trees, chimneys, and houses were blown down. Miss Ellen Mitchell and Mrs. Glover were injured—the former slightly and the latter seriously.

The first train passed over the new bridge of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad, near Augusta, last Wednesday afternoon. An immense crowd witnessed the sight, and a young lady broke a bottle of wine and christened the bridge.

In November the first cut on the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal will be completed to the river, when traffic will commence. This cut is fifty feet wide and twelve feet deep. The second cut will be made and the lock connections finished by next spring.

Elbert F. Sevier, of Chattanooga, G. W. A. of the State of Tennessee, has been appointed Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch for the entire Department of East Tennessee, and is prepared to organize Divisions of Sons of Temperance anywhere within his jurisdiction.

The finest Irish potatoes grown in Davidson county, Tennessee, this season, were raised by W. L. Ewing. He planted one barrel in an acre of ground which produced one hundred and twenty-five bushels, every one of which was big enough to slice up and divide among several families. Tennessee has beat the world on Irish potatoes this year.

The Talbotton, Ga., Standard reports one of the most remarkable things we ever heard of: An oak tree was cut down many years ago, left a stump about eighteen inches high and twelve inches in diameter. Strange to say, the bark has completely healed over the stump, and it is as green as the day the tree was cut down. The stump is clear of sprouts or twigs.

In New Orleans, on Friday afternoon, a man named August Gehoke discovered a negro concealed in his house under suspicious circumstances. August, in his fright, shot him, killing him instantly. The name of the deceased was not ascertained, nor is it known why he was there. August at once surrendered himself, making a statement of what had transpired.

Professor John C. Wills of the University of Alabama, and formerly Professor of Mathematics in Randolph Macon College, Va., has been elected President of the Central Methodist Episcopal College of Missouri, of which the late Dr. William A. Smith was President. He is a brother of the Rev. D. P. Willis, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The following names have been mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship from North Carolina: Ex-Governor Vance, Robert H. Cowan, Bedford Brown, Robert Strange, O. P. Meares, A. S. Merriman, A. J. Dargan, M. W. Ransom, R. B. Gilliam and Hon. E. F. Shober. The disabilities of the five gentlemen last named have been removed. The others are ineligible.

A young man, while out hunting cattle, near Weir's Cove in Sevier county, Tenn., one night last week, was bitten on one of his toes by a rattlesnake. There was a hole in his shoe, and the reptile took hold and held fast until the young man had taken several steps before it released its hold. He succeeded in reaching home, where at last accounts he was lying in a critical condition and speechless from the effects of the venom in his system.

The Savannah Republican of the 2d says: "The largest and handsomest piece of petrified oak which we have ever seen was shown us by Dr. Dupon, at his residence on the Isle of Hope, a few days ago. The piece referred to is about two feet in length and ten inches in diameter and resembles a large piece of flint. This curiosity was fished up in St. Helena Sound, and it is the intention of the Doctor to present it to the Georgia Historical Society."

The directors of the fair, which is to take place at San Antonio, Texas, on the fifth of October, have made an excellent proposition, and one which may allow us all to take in at a single glance the entire array of beauty in the Lone Star State. The proposal is that every handsome lady in the State shall send a photograph of herself to the fair, and a committee will elect the most beautiful and have a picture painted of the lady, according to the photograph, and presented to her as a prize. The ladies who expect to compete are requested to assume a standing position, dressed in a flowing robe, in order to give better effect to the painting, which is to be life-sized.

A terrible explosion of a locomotive occurred near Sweetwater, Tennessee, on Thursday. A construction train was on its way to a wood station, above Sweetwater, and had passed through the town about two hundred yards when the disaster occurred. The engineer, Mr. H. L. Barger, was outside the cab trying to fix some part of the machinery which did not work to his satisfaction. The fireman, Huck Minton, was sitting in the cab, with his back to the engine. The explosion was a fearful one, carrying off about one-half of the boiler and the smoke stack. Mr. Barger was thrown about thirty feet up, and fell into a field some twenty yards from the track. His head was entirely blown off, both arms broken and his knee-caps shattered. A piece of his skull, about five by two inches, was found some distance off, on the other side of the road. The fireman was picked up in an insensible condition just along side the track. His principal injuries are from the shock of the explosion and striking the ground. A negro on the tender was thrown violently as far as the fence, on the same side that Mr. Barger fell. Five or six panels of the fence were blown entirely away, and the rails, etc., to the bottom ones, scattered in every direction. The bell was split in two, and a portion of it found more than a hundred yards from the track, while portions of the boiler were thrown to a distance of three hundred yards. The engineer's watch was found nearly as far off, with the case partially torn off, but still running.

Mr. J. EUGENE BUTLER writes for the New York Citizen and Round Table a poem which opens thus:

> Now Twilight, like a Hindoo widow, falls
> Upon the fire where Day her husband burns,
> And round the sky are hung the funeral palls,
> Brought from the East by her who slow returns.

And then in the last verse he goes on to say:

> Come, peerless one, and dim yon moldering fire,
> Banish the golden and bring silvery light;
> I yearn towards thee, and think I could expire
> If but caressed by thee, soul-soothing Night.

We can't help thinking that the man, if he is a full-grown one, who writes and prints such poetry as that ought to expire without waiting to be caressed by anything or anybody.

The property belonging to absentee Cubans that has been embargoed by the Spanish authorities amounts to upward of three millions of dollars. The Cortes, at its last session, decreed that this property should be returned to its proper owners; but it is said by letters from Havana that the dominant party in the seaports of Cuba, nominally in favor of the Spanish Government—for the Captain-General heads it—but really most hostile to Spain, not only refuse to obey the decree of the Cortes, but, as late Havana letters inform us, have resolved to finally confiscate and sell this property, and apply the proceeds to their own purposes.

France a Republic.

"Vive Republique!" is the cry in the streets of Paris, thronged day and night by the excited populace. The Empire is played out. The Napoleonic dynasty, of which France will one day be far more proud than now, crumbled into dust at Sedan. The Emperor, crownless, and scepterless, and hopeless, and, perhaps, almost lifeless, pines amid the smoke of Liege, the Regency has disappeared from the Tuileries, and Gen. Trochu governs France as the President of a Republic.

—But no. Paris govern France, and just now the mob governs Paris. The frantic populace invade the Tuileries and tear down and trample in the dust everything that reminds them of the BONAPARTES. The marble busts of NAPOLEON the first and of NAPOLEON the last they seize and throw into the Seine. This, in spirit, is the same mob with which the young NAPOLEON had to deal three-quarters of a century ago. If General TROCHU should subdue it and control it he will have accomplished not the least difficult task that now lies before him.

The important events transpiring in Paris are well calculated to withdraw public attention from the front, where matters have remained comparatively quiet since the surrender of McMahon and the Emperor. But this quiet is not destined to be of long duration. The war is not yet ended. France will fight quite as desperately under the Republic as she would have fought under the Empire. Her case is a serious one, demanding the highest generalship on the part of her commanders and the greatest courage and endurance on the part of her soldiers, but it is by no means hopeless. It was almost if not quite as desperate in 1792, when DUMOURIEZ and WIMPFFEN met and defeated the flower of the German armies among the Argonnes hills, and thus saved the young republic. Prussia herself saw, in the days of her great FREDERICK, a darker day than that which now lowers over France, but she gathered up the scattered fragments of her broken armies and, striking the victorious Austrians with the deadly energy of despair, drove them from her soil. The fate of France is not yet decided. Let us see how far the flag of the Republic will retrieve the disasters which overwhelmed that of the Empire.

The Labor Congress.

The philosophy of political economy is to elevate and dignify labor. This principle underlies national greatness, in power, wealth and progress. To degrade labor is to aim a fatal blow at a cardinal element of the nation's prosperity. Nothing can be more suicidal. The few who frown upon labor write themselves down in direct opposition to the central idea of the civilization of the century, in characters as luminous as sunlight. If we were to select, from the multiplied evidences around us, proofs that aristocratic ideas with regard to labor are passing away, none would be more convincing than the fact that they whose opinions are worth a groat unequivocally place themselves on the record as fully recognizing the dignity of labor. Without this recognition a man cannot maintain a claim to being a statesman, a philanthropist or a Christian. We are glad to know men of this type are few and far between.

The present age is eminently utilitarian. The useful and the practical at once receive that attention and consideration which are due them. The shoddyite, the gold and stock gambler, the speculator upon the misfortunes of his country or his neighbor, may be tolerated, but it matters little to the world now or hereafter whether he is dead or alive. The live, active, energetic men of the times, rich or poor, believe in labor. If barriers hedge it in, they are for striking them down. If the area of labor is circumscribed, they are for widening and broadening it. If labor is depressed, they are for lightening the burdens. They are for leveling up; and to be opposed to these propositions, is to cease being an American. It is blindly imitating the brute on the railway track, and attempting to arrest the car of progress as it comes thundering along, freighted with hopes and aspirations for still greater moral, intellectual and material achievements for all classes of society.

Notwithstanding all this—notwithstanding the conscious dignity labor inspires, it is evident that labor is constantly committing grievous errors and creating most of the ills of which it complains and vainly tries to remedy. Among the errors to which we allude the most conspicuous is that known as the "Labor Congress." Like the Commercial Congress, this institution itinerates—goes swinging round the circle—stopping here and there to discharge its shots at capital and replenish its wasted stores of stereotyped ideas. These Labor Congresses, which have so far proved to be nothing more nor less than huge blunders, seem to be specially ambitious to create an uncompromising hostility between labor and capital. That we do not state the case too strongly, we take the following from the last issue of the Cincinnati Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bulletin:

> The dominant idea of the American Labor Congress which recently sat in this city, and of the organization of which it was the representative, is that there is a conflict forever going on between labor and capital. In fact, it was to give to the labor side of this conflict the additional force derivable from association, that the Convention was convened and the organization established.
>
> The question whether or not there is a conflict forever going on between labor and capital does not appear to have been discussed. The fundamental proposition that there is such a conflict assumed the place of an article of faith; to discuss or even to doubt the truth of which involved the crime of treason to the vocation; showing that the party one had no sympathies in common with the laboring masses, and was, in spirit, if not in fact, a grasping capitalist or a bloated aristocrat.

With this statement it is not difficult to see in the immediate future an abundant harvest of difficulties if these Labor Congresses continue their misguided councils. From an imaginary conflict a real conflict may be produced; distrust may be made to take the place of confidence, heart-burnings may be warmed into hatred, and order, law and the peace of society go down before an organized mob. Such results from similar teachings have already been recorded, and it is quite fair to presume that when they are put forth by a body of men assuming to act as a Congress representing the labor interests of the whole country they will be still more fruitful of disturbances, anarchy, and even worse.

It is hardly necessary here to "enter an emphatic denial of the Labor Congress assertion that there is a conflict between labor and capital. We see the thousand instances where labor and capital are in perfect harmony, to one where there is any sort of a conflict. It is not reasonable that such a conflict should exist. There is a mutual dependency that must and will regulate such questions, and all real or apparent causes for disagreement will be settled more amicably and advantageously without the aid of a Labor Congress, and we are confident that the sooner these semi-occasional *pow-wows* are indefinitely adjourned the better it will prove for the labor interests of the country.

The Alabama Democracy.

The Mobile Register and the Montgomery Mail have been laboring long and faithfully to inaugurate a white man's party, with the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment as the chief plank in its platform. How far they have succeeded in accomplishing their purpose is shown by the action of the "Democratic and Conservative State Convention," which met at Montgomery on the 1st inst. to nominate candidates for Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, &c. Of that convention the editor of the Mail and one of the editors of the Register were members, and here, in full, is the platform the convention adopted:

> The Democratic and Conservative party of the State of Alabama, in entering upon the contest for the redemption of the State Government from the Radical usurpers who control it, adopt and declare as their platform—
>
> 1. That we stand ready to obey the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama, so long as they remain in force and unrepealed.
>
> 2. That we are opposed to the unjust, extravagant and unnecessary taxation, both State and Federal, with which our people are now oppressed; to the wasteful squandering and embezzlement of the public money and public property; and we are in favor of the strictest economy in public expenditures and of a rigid and prompt accountability of all public officers.
>
> 3. That we are in favor of law and order, fair and peaceful elections, free from fraud and corruption, and that we shall demand a fair count of the ballots cast.
>
> 4. That we are in favor of confiding the government of the State to our own people, to men of known capacity and integrity, who accept office for the general good and do not seek official position for public plunder.
>
> 5. That the party now in control of this State have obtained power by usurpation, against the will of the people, and they have imposed enormous and unnecessary taxes; they have created unnecessary and useless offices for the sole purpose of feeding their needy followers, they have, by profligate extravagance and corruption, increased the debt of the State many millions of dollars, and have even refused to execute the provisions of their own constitution relating to the classification of State Senators and their tenure of office; and by numerous other enormities in legislation they have shown themselves unfit to govern the people of a free State, and they ought to be ejected, through the ballot box, from the offices they hold in defiance of the wishes and in contempt of the interests of the people.

There is no hint at a white man's party in these resolutions. They constitute in fact the very platform for standing upon which the Register and the Mail and some half a dozen or so of minor sheets have attempted to read the COURIER-JOURNAL out of the Democratic party. We have asked nothing but obedience to the Constitution and the laws and a determined struggle on the part of a united National Democracy to crush out the power of Radicalism and save the country from bankruptcy and ruin. This is just what the Alabama platform asks.

And now will not the Register and Mail read carefully the first of the series of resolutions adopted at Montgomery, and then have the kindness to restore us to the bosom of that party from which they have so remorselessly torn us?

The City Sewerage.

In our article of Sunday last we spoke of the "present system of sewerage" in a manner which left the impression with many that we objected to the plans of the City Engineer. As we did not know what those plans were, it will be unnecessary to enter a disclaimer. We referred to the system of sewers already laid down and in use with the desire to assist the City Engineer in correcting what we regarded as the errors of that system, by calling attention to this very important subject and inducing the citizens generally to bear patiently any expenditures which they might otherwise think large, and which would be large if only the present were to be provided for, but which, if judiciously made now, would be a real economy. Since the article we refer to was written, we have had the pleasure of examining the maps and plans for the sewers being laid and in contemplation, and we see that the City Engineer had already considered the system we suggested, and will no doubt use so much of it as proper surveys will show to be practicable.

We shall hereafter when more at leisure endeavor to make our readers acquainted with the main features of the City Engineer's system, as we feel safe in saying that it is one which will give general satisfaction.

With reference to the new sewers, we are happy to learn that they have been found, even in their unfinished state, sufficient, and that taken as they were at great disadvantage by the recent heavy rain, a day's work has made them all right.

☞ It was recently said that WILLIAM M. TWEED, Sr., of New York, wanted to go to Congress. It is said now that it is WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr. Well, it is pretty much the same thing. The difference between TWEED, Sr., and TWEED, Jr., as a candidate, is just about the difference there is between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

☞ It is to be feared that the New York Commercial Advertiser, one of GRANT'S supporters from the start, is greatly wanting in enterprise. It has just now found out that "the National Administration is without brains or generalship"—a fact that was known to the rest of the press at least eighteen months ago.

☞ The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: "HORACE GREELEY is not so strongly opposed to hanging but that he is willing it should be done when the culprit is fully worthy of it." Why, good heavens! is it possible that HORACE is willing to see half of the leaders of his own party hanged?

☞ The large decrease in the public debt during the month of August is attributable to the fact that the stealage is a part of the Government that couldn't be carried on with the usual vigor at Long Branch.

☞ The Rev. HORACE COOKE, who eloped with the school-girl, is now a clerk in a New York clothing-store. He has certainly gone to a place which affords him every facility for changing his habits.

☞ A California paper predicts that General SHERMAN will be the next President of the United States. Very likely; the Presidency for the last few years has been dragged down that way very fast.

☞ France has forbidden the exportation of grain. She was driven to this step, we presume, by the necessity of receiving every word of news from the seat of war with a grain of allowance.

☞ Of the many little men who are spoken of by the Radicals for Governor of New York, LITTLEJOHN is by no means the littlest.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ J. M. Armstrong, 132 Main street, has returned home from the East, and is now opening his fall stock of men's, boys', youths' and children's clothing. [illegible]

Brides and Bridegrooms [illegible]

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Parties wanting household goods will find it to their interest to attend S. T. Moore & Co.'s sale to-day. See auction column.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city buying their fall stocks to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's very valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever they have been sold, generally superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have ever before achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

A New Triumph of Practical Science—Aliment from the Rocks.

All objections to the universal use of alimentary sea mosses as a portion of the dietary of the civilized world have, it seems, been happily removed by the discovery of a new process of preparing them for culinary purposes. There never was a time when the "food question" was a more vital question with the masses than it is now, and we therefore regard this discovery as particularly opportune, not to say providential. The Irish Moss, or Carrageen, and the Iceland and Norwegian mosses, have long been known to contain a larger amount of nutritive gelatine in proportion to their bulk and weight than any other vegetable product of the sea or land; but the seeming impossibility of entirely purifying them from all extraneous matter, and rendering them agreeable as an element of food, has hitherto excluded them, in a great measure, from our bill of fare. This apparent impossibility has been overcome (experimental science overcomes almost every obstacle now-a-days), and Irish Moss, purified, concentrated and rendered an absolute luxury, as Sea Moss Farine, will hereafter be quoted as a food staple in the markets of the world.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ Those who suffer from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

at the New York Store, 50 Cloak and Dress makers. None but competent hands need apply.

S. BARKER & CO.,
se6 dtf 169 and 111 Fourth st.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

"Burnt Children Dread the Fire,"

and hence those who have tried them loathe the dirty hair coloring preparations with which the market is deluged. But in Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, their most sanguine expectations will be realized. Gray hairs take any shade of brown or black under its operation. Sold by druggists. se6 eod3

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place, D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Notice! Notice!!

We are offering splendid bargains in summer Hosiery and Underwear to make room for our large stock of fall goods just arriving.
se4 67 STOCKING FACTORY, 148 Market st.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them.

This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au29 dtf

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Yarns, Yarns, Yarns.

A large stock just arrived, for the wholesale and retail trade. Shaker yarns, common yarns, variegated colors, &c.
se4 67 STOCKING FACTORY, 148 Market st.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au6 d&wly

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

FALL STOCK now open at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
132 Main street.

Merchant Tailoring!

SPLENDID stock Fall Goods now open at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
132 Main street.

Furnishing Goods!

MAGNIFICENT stock of Shirts, Hosiery, Under Garments, Cravats, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Toilet Articles, &c., now open at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
132 Main street.

MARRIED.

McGLASSON—LANCASTER—On the 4th inst., by Rev. C. H. Young, Wm. H. McGlasson, of Louisville, to Elmira M. Lancaster, of Vincennes, Ind.

DIED.

KIDD—On the morning of the 5th inst., Mr. Wm. Kidd, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his residence, at the corner of Franklin and Clay streets. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

LYNCH—George W. Lynch, aged 29 years, departed this life on Monday, 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 6th, at the Catholic Church on Seventh street, beyond Kentucky, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Mr. Lynch has for the past five years been a dealer in stock at the Southern Stock Yards, corner Ninth and York streets, and during which time has made many warm friends among our most noted stock-drovers, who will, with his bereaved family, mourn his loss.

OBITUARY.

BROWN—Died in this city, at the break of day on the 16th of August, Mrs. MARY JANE BROWN, wife of J. T. S. Brown, Sr., of Munfordville, Ky., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. Barnes.

There was in her a rare combination of virtues, both natural and gracious. She had by nature a fine and graceful mind, and an uncommon sweetness of temper. She was generous, confiding, and self-sacrificing; watchful over her own heart and life, but most charitable towards others, never suspecting an evil motive in them when a good motive could be discovered. She was a sister of the late venerable and beloved William Garvin, and was a gentle type of his noble nature. From childhood she was led into the way of life by the care and example of pious parents, and became in youth the follower of Christ. She lived in the communion of the Presbyterian Church, and after having faithfully served God and His generation, she entered into life eternal in that communion. She was an active, devout, and useful disciple of our Lord, and was ever ready to do good.

Her last sickness was lingering and painful, but she endured it all with a remarkable patience and resignation. The prevailing characteristic of her religious experience was peace—perfect peace—the peace that Christ gives—the peace that passeth all understanding. Not rapture to-day and despondency to-morrow—but peace all the time. In her religious experience there was the most distinct recognition of her own personal unworthiness joined with a most clear conception of the perfect righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ and the full assurance of hope in Him and His righteousness. Her end was perfect repose. In an unshaken faith in the promises of God—even the most precious of them all—she no sooner fell asleep than she awaked to behold the King in His glory. DISCIPLE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Shivering Season.

The loss to the laboring classes of the United States caused by fever and ague, has been estimated at upwards of two millions of dollars per annum. Whole settlements are sometimes prostrated by the disease, and it is regarded in some localities as one of those visitations of Providence which cannot be avoided. This is a mistake. As certainly as any of the evils which are invited by neglect may be forestalled by precaution, so certainly may an attack of intermittent (or remittent) fever be prevented by invigorating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in advance of the season at which this malady prevails. Prevention, it is needless to say, is the wisest policy; but it is consoling to know that where time has not been thus taken by the forelock, and the paroxysms have actually commenced, a complete cure may, in all cases, be rapidly effected by the use of this powerful vegetable tonic. The reputation of the bitters as a specific for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and nervous debility, has in some measure thrown into the shade its merits as a preventive and cure of all other ailments, but all who have ever taken it, either as a protection against or a remedy for malarious fevers, will admit that it surpasses in efficiency all the so-called specifics (including quinine) usually prescribed for these maladies, while it is at the same time entirely harmless and decidedly palatable. se3 deod&wl

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Step by step this commodity has attained its unprecedented fame. They are universally approved. They support, strengthen, and aid the growth of muscles. They appear to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, allaying irritability while supplying warmth. They seem to accumulate electricity, and aid the circulation of the blood through the part where applied, by which healthy actions are induced. Even in paralysis, where articulation was suspended, the use of the Porous Plasters to the spine restored the articulation, and materially reduced the paralysis. In fact, the patient could help herself, while before the Porous Plaster was applied she was as helpless as a baby. We refer to Mrs. Sally Elliot, Springfield, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Agency, Brandreth House, New York. au8 deod&weow1m

MEETINGS.

Annual Meeting.

THE stockholders of the Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the purpose of electing thirteen directors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Third street, Louisville, Ky., on the third Monday of this month, Sept. 19, 1870.
se6 d3 CHAS. F. FECHTER, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a regular meeting of Falls City Lodge (No. 376) A. Y. M., this (Tuesday) evening, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock. Entrance on Jefferson street.
J. J. HAYES, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a regular meeting of Compass Lodge (No. 223) F. A. M., at Masonic Temple this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30. Entrance on Jefferson street. By order of the W. M.
H. H. LITTELL, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans Railway Company are hereby notified to assemble at the Galt House, in the city of Louisville, on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of nine Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the fourth section of the act incorporating said company. A full and general attendance of the subscribers is earnestly requested.

Lyttleton Cooke,
W. George Anderson,
John T. Moore,
F. S. J. Ronald,
John M. Robinson,
B. Dufour,
Geo. Ainslie,
Gavin H. Cochran,
Warren Mitchell,
L. M. Paine,
E. D. Standiford,
Alanson Moorman,
Dr. S. A. Foss,
Henry J. Craycroft,
H. K. Pusey,
A. M. Robinson,
James Thompson,
O. C. Richardson,
James A. Chick,
Samuel Wrather,
Samuel Dent,
Thomas Adkinson,
Frank Fraise,
David H. Murray,
John Dean,
Wm. J. Robertson,
James Stephens,
Henry D. McHenry,
R. S. Mosely,
Wm. C. Chapman,
Dr. John E. Pendleton,
James W. Willis,
Alfred T. Tiller,
O. P. Johnson,
Wm. Miller,
Harrison D. Taylor,
Isaac Henry,
W. E. Warfield,
S. F. McKee,
A. M. Young,
J. C. Whitlock,
John P. Campbell,
J. A. McKenzie,
E. K. Weir,
Jonathan Short,
John Kittinger,
W. W. Martin,
D. C. Buell,
J. S. Thompson,
Joel Curd,
R. D. Brown,
P. A. Stilley,
R. F. Beckham,
J. E. Miller,
Oscar Holt,
T. A. Well,
Fenton Simms,
Mark Smith,
Lock Humphreys,
Jabez Bingham,
M. S. Coy,
Wm. Campbell,
Geo. W. Williams,
Minor E. Pate,
Wm. Sterrett,
James W. Linder,
James Mason,
Stephen Vowels.
se6 d10

Masonic Notice.

Compass Lodge (No. 223) F. A. M. regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clk. By order of the W. M.
ja13 1st&3dTuem H. H. LITTELL, Secy.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Louisville, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
au31 d18 W. RANNEY, Secy.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

OFFICE LOU., CIN. & LEX. RAILROAD CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 13, 1870.

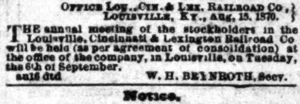
THE annual meeting of the stockholders in the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Co will be held (as per agreement of consolidation) at the office of the company, in Louisville, on Tuesday, the 6th of September.
au13 dtd W. H. BEYNROTH, Secy.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [au4 dtd] JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

Richmond Plow,

Sod and Stubble.



Double Refined German Steel. As agents for the above plow, we ask to call attention of merchants and farmers to the following certificate:

"JEFFERSON CO., NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 13, 1870.—Messrs. Bondurant, Lewis & Gage: I have been a farmer in Jefferson county for 50 years, and have tried all the different patterns of plows, but have never used any that gave the satisfaction, or run as easy and light, or were half as durable as the RICHMOND PLOW, purchased of you. I have them now that have been in constant use for 6 years, without costing one cent, except for sharpening points. Have now over 75 acres, both stubble and sod land, that I have broken with these plows; can therefore recommend them to all wanting a good stubble or sod plow. ANDREW HIKES."

BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE,

Removed to 141 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Field Seeds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Gum Belting, &c. se6 codtf

HALL, SEMPLE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Agricultural Implements

AND

COUNTRY HOLLOW-WARE

of new and improved patterns,

Skillets, Ovens, Odd Lids, English and French Pots, Wash Kettles, Dog Irons, &c.

Office 211 Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.
se6 TuTh&Sa2m

Kentucky State Lotteries!

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 519.
38, 23, 19, 9, 50, 5, 61, 13, 33, 2, 69, 40, 66, 39.
KENTUCKY CLASS 520.
73, 18, 12, 21, 47, 52, 11, 55, 62, 15, 26, 1.

Office No. 43 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

SOUTHERN COFFEE STAND

(Sign of the Red and White Star,)

No. 156 Jefferson, bet. Fourth & Fifth.

HAVING refitted and refurnished my house in the very best style, I am now prepared to accommodate the public with meals, served in the choicest style of the culinary art, from 5 o'clock A. M. to a late hour of night.

Game of all kinds in its season, and all the delicacies and luxuries of this and other markets.
se4 d12 DAVID CLARKE.

OFFICE OF

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMP'Y,

LOUISVILLE, September 3, 1870.

HAVING made arrangements with the Green and Barren River Packet Company to run messengers on their boats between Bowling Green, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., we are now prepared to forward and deliver Merchandise, Packages, Money, and Valuables at all landings on Green river, and collect Notes, Drafts, Bills, and Accounts at all places where we have agents. The attention of the business public is respectfully called to the importance of this new line. (se3 d1w exSu) V. ROSE, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, Sept. 8, 1870, to execute the following work:

To construct catch-basins at the intersection of Eleventh cross and High streets.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 5, 1870. se6

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until the 8th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. to execute the following work:

To improve Shelby street from the south side of Kentucky street to the north side of Milk street, by grading, curbing, subpaving and macadamizing.

To improve [illegible] street from the east side of Shelby street, to the west side of Logan street, by grading, curbing, subpaving and macadamizing.

To regrade and repave with block pavement part of an alley from Hall street to Floyd street, and between Linden Square and Green street.

To grade and pave with block pavement part of an alley, from the east side of Brook street to the west side of Floyd street, and between College and Breckinridge streets, and being the first alley north of Breckinridge street.

To improve part of an alley, from the east side of Floyd street to the west side of the alley in the rear of Preston street, and between College and Breckinridge streets, being the first alley north of Breckinridge, by grading and paving with block pavement.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Hancock and Jacob streets.

To dig and wall a well at the northwest corner of Clay and Jacob streets.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinance regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 8th day of Sept., 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinances regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.
JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Sept. 3, 1870. se4

Proposals

FOR executing the graduation (including half a mile tunneling), bridging, and masonry, and for the supply of materials upon the Knob Division of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway, will be received at this office until October 1, 1870.

Plans, profiles, specifications, approximate estimates of amount of work may be seen, and blank bids obtained, by application at this office on or after Sept. 15, 1870.

All proposals must be directed to George Lyman, Secretary, marked "Proposals for Knob Division."

No bids will be received after October 1, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
au31 dtd R. J. DUKES, Chief Engineer.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12 M., Sept. 21, at Charleston, W. Va., and until 12 M., Sept. 23, in Richmond, Va., for the construction of about 2,500 linear feet of Howe Truss bridging, in spans ranging from 80 to 180 feet, on the line of the C. & O. R. R., between the Falls of Kanawha and the Ohio river.

Bids will be received for all or part of the above.

Specifications may be had on application to W. A. Kuper, Pr. Ass't Engineer, Charleston, W. Va.

Also, at the same times and places, for the graduation, &c., of a section on New river, about 37 miles above its mouth, including a tunnel 1,300 feet in length.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.
H. D. WHITCOMB,
au26 d&sel7ex2u Chief Engineer.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. 242 Fifth street until the 6th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work, viz:

To reconstruct Chestnut street, from the west side of Floyd street to the east side of Twelfth street, excepting 13 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing and paving the same with Nicolson pavement, in white or yellow pine or cypress.

The above work to be done according to the provisions of the general ordinance approved May 17, 1870, entitled "General ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with Nicolson pavement."

Bond with approved security required, and bids to include patent fees and all costs and charges of whatever character connected with the work; and bids will be made with the understanding that all old paving materials shall be the property of the contractor.

Specifications on file at the City Engineer's office. Bidders will use the form furnished by the Engineer. Separate bids required for each square.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 6th day of Sept., 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Aug. 27, 1870. au28

MEDICINES.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

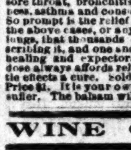
WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink. Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.

Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill.
jy30 SaTu&Th&wly



TRADE MARK

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Gibson & Hemler, Safe Manufacturers, at Nos. 91 and 93 Green street, by mutual consent have this day dissolved their copartnership, Mr. Samuel Gibson retiring from the concern, Mr. Hemler alone being authorized to receive all moneys due the late firm, and to pay all debts and close up the late firm's business.
S. GIBSON,
M. HEMLER,
Of Gibson & Hemler.
Louisville, Ky., Sept 3, 1870.

Notice.

THE Kentucky Safe Manufactory will continue at the same place, Nos. 91 and 93 Green street, where we will be pleased to have our friends and all who may want safes, either fire proof, fire and burglar proof, or burglar proof safes, vaults, vault doors, bank locks, &c., where we will make it to the interest of all who may need anything in our line to give us a call. HEMLER & CO.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1870. se5 d3

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John McConnell and W. A. Soule, under the firm name of John McConnell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. A. Soule retiring. The business will be carried on by John McConnell, at the Florence Sewing Machine Parlors, 110 Fourth st, who is authorized to sign the firm name in settlement.
JOHN McCONNELL,
W. A. SOULE.
Louisville, Sept. 3, 1870. se4 d3

FLOYD STREET PLANING MILL.

J. DIXON BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Frames,

BRACKETS, PACKING BOXES & FLOORING,

Rough and Dressed Lumber of All Kinds.

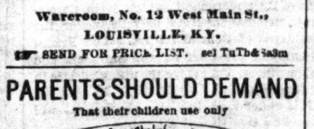
Office and Mill, Floyd Street, One Square North of Main.

Wareroom, No. 12 West Main St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST. se1 TuTh&Sa3m

PARENTS SHOULD DEMAND

That their children use only



the only series prepared by Southern educators, and the only books without offense to the feelings and thoughts of the Southern people.

Send for circulars giving full particulars to UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO.,
au20 Tud 4 Bond street, New York.

Notice to Drovers.

PEOPLE'S

Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables,

SAVANNAH, GA.

AT this commodious Stable I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers with rooms and board and their Stock with all that can be desired on the part of the Drovers. Saddles, bridles, brake-wagons, buggies and harness for the use of my customers free of charge. Superior accommodations for two hundred head of stock over all others in this city.
au4 d6m P. M. DOUGHTY, Proprietor.

B A K E R Y.

ENGLISH home-made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 196 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.
au4 d6m JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

THE annual election for nine Directors of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky will be held at its banking-house, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy.
J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
Louisville, Sept 1, 1870. se1 d5

For Sale!

GOLD and Silver Watches, Smith & Wesson's and Colt's Revolvers, Derringer Pistols, &c., at about half the usual retail price, at HAGAN'S Broker's Office, 114 Third street. se1 d1m

Caution.

HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the south, all persons are warned against manufacturing, buying or using the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.

Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We guarantee it the best thing in use, and challenge the grate-making world to a trial. Its cost is very little more than the ordinary grate. Let every one look at it before introducing others. Any person buying them, and not proving satisfactory, we will tear them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense. J. R. LITHGOW & CO.,
au28 dtf Third and Main.

Notice.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce the immediate receipt of his fall and winter stock of merchant tailor's goods, selected from the finest importations of New York, including every description of French and English overcoatings, cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, in great variety of colors, and in weight adapted to climate, which he is prepared to make to order in style suited to the refined taste of his customers or as reasonable prices as first-class work in his line can be produced. By giving perfect satisfaction to his customers in elegance of fit and prompt execution of all orders, he hopes to merit the continuance of the liberal patronage of which he has thus far been the thankful recipient. Visitors whose time is limited in our city, can have their wardrobes fashionably replenished on shortest notice.
JOHN L. ANDERSON, Merchant Tailor,
se4 eod1m No. 71 Third street.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Isham Talbot, of Jefferson county, Ky., and those having claims against same, will please come forward and settle at once. JOHN J. CALLAWAY,
Adm'r, 83¼ Center st. se4 deod3

The Old Original Knadler Tomato Catsup.

THE best in the market at V. F. Knadler & Bro.'s, No. 22 Fourth street, bet. Main and river; also Pickles, Sauces, and Canned Fruits by the wholesale.
au16 eod3m

Wheat—Wheat.

THE highest price paid for white amber and red wheat at the Louisville Cotton Warehouse, cor. Second and Washington streets, by
jy30 d&eod1m H. F. WHITE.

Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS for stock in the Bank of America are requested to pay their first 10 per cent. call on said stock at the Second National Bank of Louisville on or before Sept. 1, 1870, and their second 10 per cent. call at same bank on or before the 1st day of October, 1870. The cashier of said Second National Bank is authorized to receipt for said calls. By order of the Directors of the Bank of America.
A. M. GAZLAY,
R. P. PARRISH,
J. P. VAUGHAN,
Aug. 29, 1870.—au30 d10 Com.

Notice.

OFFICE ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH R. R. Co.,
August 19, 1870.

THE interest coupons on the bonds of the counties of Muhlenberg, Caldwell and McCracken, due 1st of September next, and the interest coupons on the bonds of the counties of Grayson and Lyon, due 1st of October next, will be paid at this office when presented on and after maturity.
au21 d1m A. A. GORDON, Secy.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

DRY GOODS.

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpacas, &c.

50 PIECES Merinoes, assorted colors;
100 do Empress Cloths, do;
100 do Empress Poplins, do;
50 do Japanese Poplins, do;
30 do Plaid Satin Poplins;
20 do Fancy Plaid Poplins;
20 do Clarne Poplins;
200 do Bon-Jour All-wool Delaines;
20 do Twilled Tartan Plaids;
100 do Tartan Checks and Plaids;
100 do Plaid Alpacas;
100 do Mohair Glaces;
60 do Pure Mohair Glaces;
3 Cases Colored Alpaca Lusters;
10 do Black do do;
100 Pieces Pure Mohair Lusters, black;
10 Cases Plain, Striped & Fig'd Pacific Alpacas;
5 do Colored Corded Pacific Alpacas;
5 do Fancy Armures;
20 do Printed Delaines;
ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
se4 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Colored Velvet Ribbons and Trimmings.

A FULL LINE of Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons;
A large stock of Fancy Silk Dress Trimmings;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
se4 70 and 72 Sixth street.

WINTERSMITH'S

Extract Buchu

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U.S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the officinal part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhea, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c. making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago. DENNIS C. HAMBAUGH,
378 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
370 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

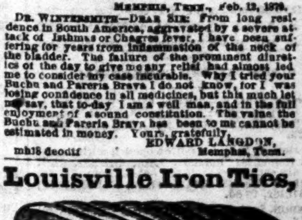
DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,
MARSHALL FRENCH,
89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours, gratefully,
EDWARD LANGDON,
mh18 deodtf Memphis, Tenn.

Louisville Iron Ties,



IRON, NAILS, STEEL.

Kentucky Rolling-Mill Company,

No. 291 Main St.

au31 deod3m

EDUCATIONAL.

Notice.

MISS HELEN J. CLARK will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 38 Breckinridge st., between Second and Third. au16 d1d

St. Matthew's Institute for Young Ladies.

THE 16th annual session of this institution, situated 9 miles from Louisville, on the L. & F. R. R., will commence Sept. 5. The Principal will be assisted by two lady teachers and Prof. Kellinger, who has charge of the musical department. For particulars, apply to Rev. CARTER PAGE, St. Matthew's Postoffice, Ky. se1 d12

A GERMAN KINDERGARTEN

WILL be opened Monday, Sept. 5, in connection with Hailman's German-English Academy, northeast corner Second and Gray streets. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
au31 d12 W. N. HAILMAN, Principal.

MRS. BURNET

WILL reopen her school Sept. 5, in St. Paul's Church, entrance north side. au28 d10*law

MRS. PLATT'S SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES

IS now permanently established in Louisville, and will be reopened on the 5th day of September next. Circulars can be obtained upon application at the residence of Mrs. Platt, on Broadway.
jy16 tf

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

ON Seventh street, between Magnolia and Broadway. The studies of this school will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 5. DR. H. MOODY,
au18 d2w 492 Second st.

Presentation Academy

161 Fifth street,

WILL reopen on the first Monday of September.
au16 d2m

B. B. Huntoon's School for Boys

WILL reopen on Monday, Sept. 5, at 377 Sixth street. Terms $60 a year, payable quarterly in advance. Special attention given to fitting boys for college. au17 d1m

HOLYOKE ACADEMY.

THE third annual session will begin on Monday, Sept. 5, at 495 First street, between Chestnut and Broadway. For circulars or further information, call on or address
au7 d1m* N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal.

CECILIAN COLLEGE,

(CATHOLIC, MALE,)

ON E. & P. R. R., in the country. Boarders per 22 weeks, $100. Address H. A. CECIL & BROS. Elizabethtown, Ky. au4 d6w*

Hocker Female College,

LEXINGTON KY.

THIS large and successful institution will begin its second session on

Monday, September 12, 1870.

In its eligible site, its capacious and elegant building, and able Faculty Hocker College offers superior advantages to those seeking a thorough intellectual, moral, and aesthetic education for their daughters. Terms moderate. For catalogues and further information address
J. M. HOCKER, Proprietor,
au1 dtf or ROBT. GRAHAM, A. M., President.

Notice.

MISS ELLEN D. POWELL will open, on the 5th of September, a school for boys and girls, at the New Jerusalem Church Building, Chestnut street, between Second and Third. Application can be made at No. 300 Fourth st., bet. Broadway and Chestnut.
au29 d10*

Louisville Female Seminary.

THE Twentieth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 5.
For catalogues apply to Mrs. W. B. NOLD,
No. 6 Chestnut st., Louisville.
au7 SuWe&Fr9t&d10

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st st., New York, will commence its 14th year Sept. 21, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st street. au15 d1m

HAMBLETON COLLEGE,

Elizabethtown, Ky.

THIS school resumes operations on the first Monday of September, 1870. Entire expense for 40 weeks, $2[illegible]. For particulars, address
jy23 d1se10 REV. J. W. HEAGEN, Principal.

NOBLE BUTLER'S SCHOOL,

Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth,

WILL be open on Monday, September 5. Fee—$60 per term of twenty weeks, payable one-half at the beginning and one half at the middle of the term.
au16 dtf

University of Louisville,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION.

FACULTY.

G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. M. BODINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.
L. P. YANDELL, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
T. S. BELL, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Medicine and Public Hygiene.
JOHN E. CROWE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. W. HOLLAND, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.
D. W. YANDELL, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D., Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women.
B. O. COWLING, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
W. WAILING, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.
JAMES Mc ARTHY, M. D., Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy.

FEES.

Professor's tickets, in full, $50; Matriculation fee $5; Demonstrator's ticket $10; Graduation fee $30; Hospital ticket (required by the city) $5.

☞ The Regular Session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue until the 1st of March.

☞ A Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all students, will commence on the second Monday in September and continue till the opening of the Regular term.

☞ For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address J. M. BODINE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
au16 Tu6 au31 w4 No. 300 First st.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE,

Law Department.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION.

Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
Hon. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

THE twenty-fifth session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue five months.

A valuable Library is in the School. Students will furnish their own text-books.

The Diploma is a license to practice law.

The fee is $3 to each Professor, and the Matriculation fee $5. Graduation fee $10.

Communications should be addressed to
PROFESSOR PIRTLE,
jy28 eodtOct At Louisville, Ky.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. English and French, for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. MAD. D'HERVILLY,
jy12 deod3m Principal.

Ursuline Female Academy,

Situated on the corner of Chestnut and Shelby sts.

THIS school will commence the 1st Monday in Sept. In the institution are taught all the higher and lower branches of the English and German languages as also French; vocal and instrumental music on the piano, guitar and zither. The pupils are taught plain and fancy needlework, plain sewing, knitting, crochet and filet work, all kinds of embroidery, satten, raised work, artificial, hair and worsted flowers, drawing and painting in various styles. The situation of the academy is pleasant and healthful. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The playgrounds are so fixed as to afford all possible enjoyment to the pupils. Business letters to be addressed to Rev. Leander Streber, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby street, or to
au25 d1m MARTINA NICKLAS, Superioress.

COLLEGE

OF THE

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE above institution will open its twentieth annual session on Monday, Sept. 5.

TERMS.

Board and tuition per session of ten months	$280 00
For day scholars	60 00
For day scholars in Primary Department	40 00

For particulars, apply to
se3 d1m Brother EDWARD, President.

MISS ELSTONE'S SCHOOL for Misses and small Boys. This School will be re-opened on Monday, Sept. 5th, at 366 First street, between Broadway and Jacob. au28 d3w*

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. J. R. Pirtle,

HOMEOPATHIST,

NO. 263 West Jefferson street, north side, bet. Seventh and Eighth, up stairs. au29 dtf

DR. JAMES T. HELM

DESIRES to inform his patients, coming from a distance to the city for his professional advice and attention, that by calling immediately upon their arrival at his office, northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets, up stairs, suitable quarters, with board, &c., will be procured for them. N. B.—Dr. Helm treats the diseases of the eye and ear, also diseases medical and surgical peculiar to females.
au11 deod3m&weow3m

DR. B. F. TOMLIN

PAYS special attention to all diseases of the eye and ear, and all diseases that are peculiar to females. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of patients from a distance. Office, 157 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. au11 dtf

HOTELS.

SPURRIER HOUSE,
Main & Sixth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refitted and Refurnished.
$2 per Day.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky.
J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U.S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc12 dtf

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

Major J. ALEX. GRANT is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the State Democratic Convention. au29 d3m

E. S. CRAIG

Is a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, at the November election. jy23 dtf

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention. jy11 d&wte

RAILROADS.

Memphis and Little Rock R. R.

PASSENGERS taking the 8:30 A. M. train at Louisville, upon the Louisville and Nashville railroad, arrive at Memphis at 4 A. M., and next day can take train for Little Rock and Hot Springs at 8:30 A. M. daily.

Through to Little Rock in 14 Hours.

Omnibuses take passengers direct to ferry-boat, foot of Union street.

Only route that passengers can obtain through tickets.

Baggage checked on ferry-boat. Connections certain.

Office No. 37 South Court street, Memphis, Tenn.
au8 d3m S. D. WILLIAMS, General Sup't.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight train will run as follows:

Leave Leitchfield daily (except Sundays) at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 A. M. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 P. M.; arrive at Leitchfield at 3:30 P. M.
GEO. MACLEOD, Chief Engineer.
T. H. WOOLWORTH, Div. Engineer. au31 dtf

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:15 a m	12:30 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:15 a m	8:30 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	4:00 p m	12:15 p m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily, except Saturday	11:15 p m	5:00 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	6:00 a m	11:30 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:30 p m	6:35 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:00 p m	8:10 a m

je18 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change.

10:30 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

[June 12, 1870.]

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp Mail	1:40 P. M.
8:05 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	2:10 P. M.
2:40 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:35 A. M.

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
je11 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

MEDICAL.

LADIES AFFLICTED

Madame Sykes,

A REGULARLY educated and competent Female Physician and Midwife, treats all private and delicate diseases, such as Falling Sickness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Lucorrhea, spermatorrhea; also, Rheumatism, Consumption, &c. Her medicines are composed chiefly of herbs.

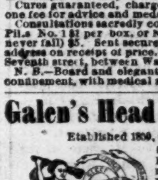
Cures guaranteed, charges reasonable, and only one fee for advice and medicine.

Consultations sacredly confidential. Her Female Pills No. 1 $1 per box, or No. 2 (much stronger and never fail) $5. Sent securely packed by mail to any address on receipt of price. Address or call at 149 Seventh street, between Walnut and Grayson.

N. B.—Board and elegant rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance. au23 dtf

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1851



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewees's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions of any character whatever. Sent on receipt of price—$2 per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. and 7½ to 9½ at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 35 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 35 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 35 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 25 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also, for M. La Croix's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

N. B. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,

Consulting Physician.

No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
jl1 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelop my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with rules and prescriptions for the cure of weakness and lost manhood, by one who has been permanently cured. Send stamp, and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 737 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, New York. am d&w1m

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ja28 dtf

LAWYERS.

THO. S. B. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

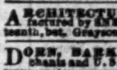
LOUISVILLE..........KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se4 dtf

DENTISTRY.

J. P. CANINE,

DENTIST,



and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja25 d3

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja8 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mll

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORRN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

CHASE is convalescing.

SEPTEMBER of course—the races.

THE metropolitan conundrum—Must we come to our census?

NAPOLEON may never again see Nancy or Chalons; he certainly does not care to see Sedan any more.

IT is quite superfluous to praise so perfect and well-known an actor as Jefferson; judicious critics, therefore, let him Rip.—[N. Y.

THE FRENCH COUNT is at work on the Albany docks. "He is a gentleman of intelligence and refinement, and despises silly pretensions," the papers say.

IN the interest of the English-speaking races who are subject to war-maps, it is now hoped that all the great powers will interfere and stop this useless slaughter.

THE dissatisfied puddlers in a Western city who marched off in a body in the midst of their day's work, leaving their furnaces in full blast, probably believed in striking while the iron is hot.—[N. Y. Post.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel has this singular paragraph: "A very handsome woman, who is a wife and mother, and whose husband is laboring hard at Chicago for means to support his family, engaged in a two hours conversation with a wealthy citizen at the north entrance of the court-house yard, Saturday evening, the result of which was an agreement whereby she is to receive the sum of $10,000 the day she is released from her present marriage contract by legal divorce."

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "At Forbach, in the hottest of the action, an English tourist (I wish I could ascertain his name), happening to be there, fought on the French side. When Frossard's division retreated that gentleman fought like a lion. British proverbial courage and energy was there shown as a glorious example even among those brave columns of Frossard's divisions, retreating with regret before an overwhelming number, and when their *freres d'armes* were nearly exterminated, not only the English gentleman fought gallantly, but he saved the life of a wounded soldier; and he is now in Metz, modestly stopping in his hotel, where I intend to go and ascertain his name. Eye witnesses, who do not know him at all, told me of it just now."

SAYS the world: "It is unfortunate that the national convention of philologists adjourned without having an opportunity to pass upon a word now unhappily intensifying the normal fury of California politics. Alluding to the general policy of the Republican party, an indignant Democrat enlarged bitterly on the 'alamaguzzling' now prevalent throughout the country; and, after a stiff preliminary contest, in which they showed the orthography to be 'alamagoozling,' certain eminent Republicans of Grass Valley have joined the main issue by denying that the party they support 'alamagoozles' at all. A compromise effort to consider the term identical with 'hunkydory' has failed utterly, and from the last Grass Valley advices the great question as to whether the 'alamagoozling' of the Radical party does not injure the republic is the livest question on the Pacific slope, excepting Bret Harte's 'heathen Chinee.'"

A NORTHAMPTON correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes: "Alice Carey, during a few weeks past, has been used to sit on this same east porch, when the sunsets have been particularly fine, and then the cane-seat rocking-chair of this dark-eyed poetess has become a sort of throne. A respectful little group was always gathered about it, and whenever it used to be whispered about of an evening that Alice Carey had come out, somehow the tide of promenaders used to set more and more in that direction, but always in a quiet and reticent manner, 'just to get a glimpse of her, you know,' while accidentally passing her chair. I believe she dropped among the Round Hill people upon an early day in August, and was so quiet that she was regarded as a sort of myth by most of the frequenters of the place; never going into the dining-room, nor into the great parlor, bigger than a barn, and delightfully cool and airy. But people said that she was here, and that invested the house with an unusual interest. That view from the east porch must have been a source of perpetual delight to her, cooped up as she has been nearly all the time for many years past, in then her city home, which, however daintily appointed, cannot, I am sure, compensate one like her for the loss of country air, country sights, and country sounds. With her came a certain sonsy little body with laughing eyes and curly head, who went up Mount Holyoke with me. Not her sister—for, "if Phœbe Carey were there, you'd have gay times," says a mutual acquaintance. Alas, poor Phœbe Carey! for the up-town office of The Revolution holds her a prisoner—but a most unwilling one, I'd lay my life on't, all these sumptuous late summer days."

SHELBY FAIR.

Last Day—The Fair a Success—Larger Attendance than Ever Before—Accidents—Stock Premiums.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SHELBYVILLE, KY., Sept. 2

The fourth and last day of our fair has come and gone, and the people are departing for their homes evidently satisfied that this has been the best fair they have ever attended. Over two thousand dollars have been distributed during the week in premiums. The gross receipts of the fair amount to more than five thousand dollars, thus proving that more persons have been in attendance this year than we ever had before. I have never seen a more civil people than have been here this week. I have not heard of a quarrel or fight. On the contrary, all, both whites and blacks, seem to have been in attendance with the full determination of enjoying themselves, and seeing that their friends and acquaintances should do the same. We had but few accidents. A young gentleman, by the name of Button, was slightly hurt on Thursday evening, by his horse falling on him. Mr. Culvin Fore, a young man of our town, accidentally shot himself through the right foot, with a pistol, this evening. The wound is not serious. The premiums of to-day were awarded as follows:

SADDLE HORSES—STALLIONS.

Stallion four years and over—Calloway & Ireland, premium; Joseph Terry, Franklin, certificate. Three years and under four—O. D. Todd, Eminence, premium. Two years and under three—E. D. Stone, Spencer, premium; John B. Todd, Henry, certificate. Under one year—Daniel Johnson, Shelby, premium.

MARES.

Four years and over—J. M. Atkins, Woodford, premium; Walker Stephens, Franklin, certificate. Three years and under four—S. D. Hinkle, Nelson, premium; A. C. Buford, Shelby, certificate. Two years and under three—S. D. Hinkle, Nelson, premium; David Gregory, Shelby, certificate. One year and under two—David Gregory, Shelby, premium; James M. Logan, Shelby, certificate.

OPEN RING FOR HORSES.

Best stallion, any age—D. Johnson premium; Wm. Pollett certificate.

Best mare, any age—J. T. Atkins, of Woodford, premium; S. D. Hinkle, of Spencer, certificate.

TROTTING HORSES AND MARES.

Gelding or mare, six years and over—Jos. Bell, of Shelby, premium.

Gelding or mare, four years and under six—W. B. Crabb, of Henry, premium.

Gelding or mare under four—Jos. Bell, of Shelby, premium; Hunt Reynolds, of Franklin, certificate.

Best saddle and buggy gelding or mare, three entries—Hunt Reynolds, of Franklin, premium; Calloway & Ireland, of Henry, certificate.

Best harness team, regardless of sex or color, four entries—Calloway & Ireland, of Henry, premium; G. W. Gist, of Henry, certificate.

BOYS' EQUESTRIAN RING.

Ten to fifteen years—Walker Stephens, Frankfort, premium; John Kliser, Shelby, certificate.

HERD OF HORSES.

Best four head of horses—Calloway & Ireland, Henry, premium.

SADDLE GELDING AND MARE.

Best saddle gelding four years and over—3 entries—Hunt Reynolds, Frankfort, premium; Calloway & Ireland, Henry, certificate.

Three years and under four—5 entries—S. D. Hinkle, Nelson, premium; Thos. M. Lyons, Shelby, certificate.

Best fancy saddle mare—4 entries—W. L. Crabb, Henry, premium; J. O. Keene, Shelby, certificate.

SHELBY COUNTY PREMIUMS.

Best trotting stallion, three years and under four, four entries—Woodie Hall & Co., Shelby, premium.

Trotting Gelding or Mare, two years and under three, three entries—William Pollett, Shelby, premium.

Carriage Horses and Mares, in harness—Best pair horses, three entries—G. W. Gist, premium; Ben. Logan, Shelby, certificate.

BUGGY HORSE AND MARE.

Best gelding, four years and over, 6 entries—Hunt Reynolds, Franklin, premium; G. W. Gist, certificate.

Gelding three years and under four, 7 entries—John Hall, Shelby, premium and certificate.

Gelding two years and under four, 5 entries—George Smith, Shelby, premium; John A. Reid, Shelby, certificate. Best buggy mare, 3 entries—Woodie Hall & Co., Shelby, premium; J. O. Keene, certificate.

HALF TWAIN.

A Woman's Rights Woman Cuts Her Throat.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser, 3d.]

The usually quiet village of Mount Vernon, Westchester county, is in a great state of excitement over the suicide of a well-known resident, Mrs. A. W. McDonald, a lady prominently identified with Woman's Rights movements.

The deed was perpetrated on Friday, the instrument used being a razor or knife. The unfortunate lady was last seen alive by her neighbors about 12 m. Her husband arrived home from the city at 6 o'clock and found the house locked, and was unable to gain admittance. He awaited, thinking his wife had gone out until 10 o'clock at night, when he summoned assistance and entered a window. A horrible spectacle met his eye. He found his wife lying in the bath room dead—her throat cut from ear to ear.

The body was lying with the face downward. Under the head was placed a support. A basin had been placed under the neck in which to catch the blood. Letters were found on the floor stating the cause of the rash act, and giving instructions relative to the disposal of some property. Clothes in which she desired to be buried were also found near.

☞ The widow of the late Secretary Rawlins is about becoming the resident of one of the finest mansions in Danbury, Conn., purchased for her and the children of the late secretary by President Grant, as trustee of the Rawlins Fund.

ABOUT ABOUT.

M. Edmund Writes After Forbach—A Journalist's Journal.

[From the London Post.]

From Phalsburg to near Saverne I met a long procession of laggards—cuirassiers without cuirass, fusiliers without guns, horsemen on foot and infantry on horseback. Here is a small body who still march in good order; it is a company of the Seventeen Battalion of Foot Chasseurs. "I congratulate you, my friends; your company has not suffered much." A soldier replied, with a sad smile, "It is the battalion you are. All the rest lie yonder." A dead horse lies there on the roadside, and they cut two pieces of flesh out of his thighs to eat. In proportion as we advanced the road became more narrow for us, and the wave of men which swept upon Phalsburg, seemed, so to speak, to swell under one's eyes. We were just passing a regiment of infantry in a pitiable condition, and mingled with other uniforms, and had prudently placed ourselves on the descent which leads down towards the valley of the Zorn, when a real charge of cuirassiers, galloping like mad, upset my horse in the ditch and broke the springs of the carriage. The unfortunate horse got up again with a bound, but the carriage, horribly damaged, immediately began to tumble about zig-zag, first to the left among the cuirassiers, and then to the right towards the infernal ditch. We jumped into the road in the middle of the galloping cohort. One stopped the horse, another pushed the carriage into a hole in detaching the traces, and we discovered ourselves journeying unencumbered with a horse without a carriage, and a carriage without a horse, and all our luggage in the midst of the great retreat of the First Corps. A benevolent woodman whose house was near came to our assistance, taking the horse under cover and hiding the luggage. We left the carriage in the ditch, and went off on foot towards Saverne.

THE TURCOS.

From a communicative German soldier, M. About learned that the Prussians had sustained enormous losses; that they used no tents, but slept in their great-coats; that they had plenty of meat, but had no bread for four days. This was the German's opinion of the Turcos:

"Don't speak to me of them. They are tigers! They cut off the heads and gouge out the eyes of our wounded; filthy black beasts that they are! Detestable soldiers, they fire without taking aim; they rush forward like fools, and run away without knowing why. They did us a good deal of harm with their bayonets, but when the Wurtemburg cavalry charged them they turned their backs."

OFFICIAL INCOMPETENCY.

We need not act like Carthagenians, nor even like the French of 1790 The nation can afford to amnesty its vanquished leaders; but let them hide themselves from public view. The sooner the better. The idea of having recourse once more to the worn out lists of the reserve profitably to replace them is a delusion. France, rejuvenated by a stroke of misfortune, wishes to be commanded by young men. Take colonels to make them generals, majors and captains to make them colonels. Break with the wretched traditions of the Second Empire, which gave everything by favor; let merit only be held of account. The army no longer wishes to obey warriors of the ante-chamber and *virtuosi* of the court. As to the supreme chief, his account will be settled in the proper time and place, according to the circumstances. Emperor is the translation of a Latin word which means victorious general. If the victorious general or Emperor is vanquished, it is not the enemy, nor the nation, nor the army which deprives him of his authority (*mandat*), but logic and plain grammar. Already the peasants of Alsace, those model electors, cry aloud: This will teach us to vote for the official candidate. We should not be in danger, perhaps, if we had answered "no" to the *plebiscitum*. Ollivier should teach us what he meant by a "French Sadowa." We have no more troops here (Saverne). The last stragglers left for Phalsburg during the day. What shelter can they find—what change of clothes they will have—how they will feed themselves—how oppose the enemy—those thousands of fools who have had a care only to save their miserable persons? The enemy must have reaped a rich harvest of booty—a paymaster's chest, all the officers' baggage and thousands of full knapsacks are his. To those acquisitions he can add a pile of relics of all kinds, uniforms, cuirasses, sabres, helmets, rifles, which strew the deserted camps. Old soldiers lost their heads like conscripts. I have seen a small boy strutting in a tunic with three good-conduct stripes on the sleeve! Another carried a Chassepot given to him by a soldier; ten others had their blouses full of cartridges. The beadle makes a collection of trophies at the townhouse. The women in the streets have touches, the children trundle the hoops of drums in play; wounded troop-horses limp to the fields, there to perish of hunger if the knacker does not arrive to put an end to their sufferings.

RUNNING NOTES.

[From the London Telegraph.]

Sunday—A rush pell-mell of about two thousand French soldiers, who are running to take refuge in Strasbourg. Heroes yesterday, fugitives to-day. Heroes again to-morrow when they will have seen the standard again and eaten their soup Sixty peasants' carts required to remove the wounded from the field of battle. In the evening, at Bruckmuhl, a lot of Prussian corpses; a pastor and a Catholic priest. A soldier is struck by his officer because he moved a corpse with his foot. Two hundred wounded men are in the mill. Night—Groaning and treatment of the wounded. Lanterns of marauders in the distance on the field of battle. An officer of Zouaves has two arms taken off, wounded in the neck near the dorsal vertebræ. An officer of Wurtemburg, M. von Elberfeld, dying; ball in the loins; his torments agonizing to see. What of his wife and children?

Amputation of a Zouave's leg; thirty minutes. He has been smoking cigarettes all the time.

A Turco, his ear, eye and nose all carried off by the same ball. The surgeons give him morphine to finish his pain, and leave him. But during the night he is able to raise him self up.

Rain. Nothing to eat.

Monday morning—Visit to Spachbach. Ambulance in the church. Field of battle circumscribed by Elsashausen, Frechwiller, Worth, Reichshoffen, Spachbach, Gunstett and Morsbronn. An irregular semicircle, of which the center is Reichshoffen. In the valley of Woerth all the dead are Prussians. On the heights of Freschwiller there are hecatombs of French of all arms. The cuirassiers lie in the hop-gardens.

The heaps of men, of horses, and of knapsacks, seen from a certain distance, resemble flocks of sheep resting on the rise of a hill. At Morsbronn were seen the Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The wounded French and Prussians are treated precisely on the same footing. There is, however, a sensible difference between the *morale* of the wounded victors and the wounded vanquished. The Prussian officers console their men by telling them of the taking of Strasbourg, which is not taken.

At Freschwiller the Chateau Durckheim has been transformed into a hotel. There remain traces of an obstinate struggle. Our soldiers have fought bravely. As far as Elsasshausen the ground is literally paved with shot. We are told by the Prussians that they have shot fifteen marauding peasants.

I came upon the body of an officer of Cuirassiers who had been shot through the loins. If the 8th and the 9th Cuirassiers are not entirely destroyed, there can only remain a small fragment of them. Poor men! Brave men!

The church at Freschwiller burnt down. I saw the body of a French surgeon on a litter, his *kepi* lying on his breast. Twenty-five others are prisoners, because they have contemptuously refused to wear the badge of the International Society. They appear to be more wearied and sulky than despairing; they are occupied with the care of the wounded.

Having quitted the Prussian lines on the 11th of August, we arrived at Bitsch. If we were well received by our enemies, we also met with ample hospitality from our countrymen. A military captain named Landre, with carpet slippers, *kepi*, saber and umbrella, did not know what to make of us. At ten o'clock at night, in the midst of drenching rain, he orders us to hoist our knapsacks on our backs and accompany him to the fort. There we wait for two hours. I sleep standing, while they open a hundred doors, and raise a hundred portcullises, and lower a drawbridge to awake the commandant of the place. The commandant, who is a man of sense, simply wishes us "Good night," and requests that he may not be again disturbed without cause.

The New York Press on the Surrender.

[Cincinnati Gazette New York Special, 4th.]

The Tribune says: "We apprehend that the most painful scenes of the war are yet to follow in the capital. The only encouraging thought is that the revolution, which nothing can prevent, and which we fear may be bloody, will result finally in the expulsion forever of every shred of the shattered Napoleonic dynasty from the country it has ruined. Of what may come after we do not speculate. We fear a return of the Orleans family. We hope for a republic. We pray that France may emerge from her sea of trouble chastened, purified, and free. We join in the pæans of victory that chant All hail to United Germany!"

The Times and Herald both look for a republic, but think it will come too late to change the fortune of war.

The World, which has from the outset warmly espoused the cause of France, says, editorially: "The Emperor has fallen, clearly, unmistakably, undeniably, because he deserved to fall, as all men may clearly see; and here, for us in America, is the lesson of the great event, because he was an Emperor. It is the system that has surrendered, not the man, for now if ever is the time for all calm and candid men to do justice to the great qualities alike of mind and of character which have enabled Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, for nearly the lifetime of a generation, to fill the most conspicuous position in the civilized world with so much skill and force, with so much prudence and forecast and such a varied capacity as will insure to his name in the annals of our times a place as marked and as marvelous as that of any sovereign recorded in history. Those mistakes of his reign which can be clearly traced to errors of judgment on his own part may easily be paralleled alike as to number and as to magnitude in the career of any one of the very most illustrious among the rulers of mankind. The surrender of the Third Napoleon is a surrender in which all the world may rejoice, save perchance the very monarch who receives it. The cry which went up in some parts of Europe yesterday hailing a new Emperor of Germany in the stead of the falling Emperor of the French will be a cry of evil omen to victorious Germany if it be heard and answered by her. Let us hope for the sake of Germany, of Europe and of the world, that, if the victor of Sedan prove no wiser, the great people at least whom to-day he holds in the hollow of his hand may not be dragged by triumph into sharing his unwisdom."

☞ Nineteen men have just been executed in the ditch of the fort at Mon Trouge, France. They were not shot, like any ordinary criminals, by a file of soldiers, but disposed of by a sergeant, who, putting a pistol to the ear of each prisoner, one after the other, blew out their brains. Among the men executed are said to have been five staff officers recently captured on the plain of Satory disguised as shepherds.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Vallandigham Indorses Campbell—Cary's Speech Before the Second Congressional District Convention.

VALLANDIGHAM INTRODUCES CAMPBELL TO THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Presently, ladies and gentlemen, it will be my pleasant duty to introduce to you the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, the Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress from this district. You are one and all well aware that for now these twenty years we have not agreed in party habitudes, nor on the special questions of the past neither on the issues of those former times do we probably agree now. This is to be neither expected nor required of us. Upon the question of the Trojan war, and the respective merits of Hector and Achilles, or the beauty of Helen, we perhaps differ. Even to-night, I dare say, upon the political issues of politics in the time of Jackson, Buchanan, and more recently upon the questions arising during Lincoln's Administration, we never shall agree. But we do the next best thing, and that is, we agree to disagree.

To him I concede absolute sincerity and integrity of motive, and if I understand the opinions of the honest men of the Third Congressional district, I know and you know that, in patriotism and purity of purpose, no sincerer man ever drew the breath of life than he. Mr. Campbell and I have been, as you will remember, rival candidates for the same office for which he is now a candidate, and we met face to face like men, we fought like men, and we submitted like men to the alternate fate of battle. If in the beginning, or at the close of the long struggle, you well know that the honors were easy. If at first he won all the tricks, in the end I won, and we parted fair foes at last. It is enough, men of the Third district, to know that to-night we agree upon the leading issues of the moment. To him I extend now openly this right hand of fellowship. [Extending his hand.]

Let the dead past bury its dead,
Act we in the living present
Heart within and God o'er head.

To the cordial and active support of every friend I have in the district, I now earnestly commend Mr. Campbell, and say to you, "If you would serve me, give to him your best efforts along with your votes."

CARY'S SPEECH ACCEPTING HIS NOMINATION.

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens of the Second Congressional District—I thank you for this expression of your confidence. Three years ago, when I was nominated by the workingmen of the Second Congressional district as an independent candidate for Congress, without a single claim on the Democratic party for its suffrage, and obnoxious as I was in all my past history to its condemnation, with a magnanimity and generosity unbounded, you cordially supported the nominee of the workingmen. Of course I shall ever feel grateful for that support which resulted in my election. I occupy the same platform now I did then, and believe honestly and conscientiously that the great contest before this people is between the rights of the toiling millions and the rights of a moneyed aristocracy. [Applause.] Without soliciting your favor, for I have not asked the support of a single delegate, and, indeed, personally felt disinclined to enter into this canvass, you have bestowed on me this honor; and I felt if you thought I was the man to carry your banner in the Second District, it was a duty I owed you, and would be my own inclination to make any personal sacrifice that might be necessary to carry that banner forward to success. [Cheers.] I am the more ready to do so, as the Democratic party in its platform has embodied every one of the principles of the Labor Reform party and the workingmen of this country. [Renewed applause.] I feel compelled, therefore, to yield to the solicitation of the convention, so unanimously expressed, to go into the fight. I know we are going into it against fearful odds, but I have counted the cost, and I trust you have. We are to have against us the combined influence of the corrupt Revenue Ring, the combined influence of all connected with the iniquitous internal revenue system, the combined influence of all the protective tariff men that are now robbing labor of its righteous rewards, the combined influence of all that class of bondholders—I use the word class, for there are honorable exceptions, who claim the five-twenty bonds shall be paid in gold, an outrage to which I shall never yield my assent. [Cheers.] I am in favor of, and I say the people ought to demand, the rescinding of the joint resolution passed in the Forty-first Congress—signalized by General Grant as the first bill he signed—that all the five-twenty bonds shall be paid in gold. I say pay them according to the law and the bond, or not pay them at all. [Cheers.] This is the great question to be decided this fall. Let us raise the rallying cry, "Rescind that resolution and throw the bondholder on the law and his bond."

"But I am not going to make a speech." [Cries of "go on," "go on."] The speaker then declared that he was heart and soul the indorser and supporter of every plank in the Democratic platform; unqualifiedly in favor of every plank adopted by the party at Columbus. Some Republicans had accused him of changing his front. When he was in Congress the Republican City Council of Cincinnati sent to Mr. Eggleston and himself, under seal of the city, calling on him to support the paying of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks and nothing else. The Republican State Convention passed a resolution to the same effect. The Republican State Convention of Indiana did the same. John Sherman expressed himself in favor of it, and Thad. Stevens, the great man of the party, in his last utterances, in the House of Representatives, said that if the Republican party adopted a platform to pay the five-twenty bonds in gold, and that of the Democratic party was to pay in lawful money, he would support the latter if a worse man was on the ticket than Horatio Seymour. He [General Cary] had not changed his ground. He stands there to-day. "Oh!" said an English bondholder to him, "what a great country is yours." "Yes," replied the General, "We could put all England into some of our fresh-water ponds, and not make a ripple." "I did not allude to the extent of the country," said his English friend, "but I have got some one hundred thousand dollars in your bonds upon which they pay me six per cent. in gold, and now they have resolved to pay the bonds in gold." He spoke of the act as one of magnanimity and generosity. But at whose expense was this generosity? The expense of the tax-payers of this country, who are taxed to death, and the tax so adjusted that labor pays nearly all of it and capital very little. He was prepared to take the stump, and live or die on the issues made by the party; die they could not, because their principles are true and right. They knew the power of money in a political canvass and in that connection he would simply remark that each man should do his duty to the extent of his ability.

An attempt was made to induce the General to prolong his speech, but he retired at this point, and the convention was declared adjourned to meet at the polls on the second Tuesday in October.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

All About Kentucky's Great Specialty.

[William S. Rand in The Turf, Field and Farm.]

Kentucky blue-grass is a plant peculiar and belonging to Kentucky alone. It is the source of her wealth; it has made her reputation and the foundation of her agricultural success; her animal existence depends upon her blue grass. The same seeds sown in other latitudes will not be Kentucky blue grass, because her climate and soil contain the elements that produce a plant no other section can or will produce. The same principle will apply to the corn of New England, which will not make Bourbon whisky, although the same seed, the essential ingredients the Kentucky soil imparts to Kentucky corn, when distilled, makes a species of whisky that no other corn possesses. This principle is applicable to blue grass, which will be demonstrated in this essay. Kentucky blue grass is among the most useful and beautiful gifts of Providence. Over one half of our settled domain vegetates this nourishing food for the animals that Kentucky is so justly proud of The meats that come to our tables are but grass transmitted into fat and muscle, so that it is a literal as well as a scriptural truth that

All flesh is grass.

Nothing is more beautiful than this lowly plant in all stages of its growth, whether we examine it one by one or in masses, with the naked eye or with microscope.

Blue grass is indispensable in producing the pleasing effects of our landscapes, hills and villages. It is this green verdure that spreads everywhere over the surface of our lands, girding the lakes, fringing the streams, bordering the woodlands, and receiving the shadows of trees, shrubs and flowers that show so beautifully upon the green blue grass.

It forms, too, the charm of every Kentucky home. It is the appropriate ground-work of emerald, in which every gem of the lawn and the garden is set. The most tasteful borders for the walk, the carriage-drive or the flower-bed. The last finishing touch of the country residence is the blue-grass lawn, wearing a Sunday air. This grass arrests attention early in the spring by its bright green verdure. It is refreshing to the eye, too, during the snowy glare of winter, for the snow freshens and promotes its growth. Blue-grass challenges the admiration when it begins to send up its flower stalks and we watch its creeping blades and spikelets in full bloom

Put these delicate flowerets under glass, and the observer will find much to charm the eye, as in the larger and more showy occupants of the flower border hung with dew-drops in the summer morning. Nothing can be finer than the green, densely-matted carpet of blue grass. The farmer has a feast for his eyes that the poet or painter might envy. But I must come nearer my subject, for the reader will class the writer an enthusiast on the subject, at the same time confessing a weakness tending toward the grasses. My early lessons were given by the late Captain John Hutchcraft, of Bourbon county, who initiated me into the wonderful mysteries of grass culture many years ago. I also learned much of the science and art of grass culture from such practical farmers as Hon. Brutus J. Clay, John Cunningham, Col. Bradford, of Bracken; R. W. Scott, of Franklin, and others, whose success can be attributed to the strict culture of this plant, while others in Kentucky devote time and money to growing corn, tobacco, and hemp. The returns for these products fluctuate, and in the long run the reliable and never failing blue grass secures the prize. I will now confine my remarks to the description, nature, and growth of blue grass, meadow grass, and June grass. Common spear grass and Kentucky blue grass are the same family, (*poa pratensis*), all these species varying in size and appearance, according to the soil and latitude in which it grows. The characteristics of the genus poa are ovate spiklets, compressed flowers, two to ten in one open panicle, glumes shorter than the flowers, lower palea compressed, keeled pointlers, fine nerved stamens, two or three; seed oblong, free; stems tufted, leaves smooth, flat and soft. Specific characters: Lower florets connected at the base by a web of long, silky filaments, holding the calyx, outer palea fine ribbed, marginal ribs having upper sheath longer than its leaf, hight from ten to twenty-four inches; root perennial, creeping stem erect, smooth and round leaves; linear flat, acute roughs on the edges and inner surface; grows from one to thirty inches long, pannicle diffused, spreading erect. The plant is of a light green color, the spikelets frequently variegated with bluish purple. Flowers in June, but once a year, which recommends this grass for lawns. The produce ordinarily is small compared with other grasses, but the herbage is fine. It grows on a variety of soils, from the dryest knolls to a wet meadow. It does not withstand severe drouths as well as the orchard grass. It endures the frosts of winter better than all other grasses, and continues luxuriant through mild winters. It requires from two to three years to become well set; does not arrive at perfection as a pasture grass till the sward is older than three years, hence it is not suited to alternate husbandry, or where the land is to remain in grass only a few years and then plowed up. The best blue-grass is found in shaded pastures. It is the first plant that puts forth its leaves, and remains green if the season is favorable. Early in the fall it takes a second growth and flourishes vigorously until the ground freezes. If the ground is not frozen it will grow beneath the snow. Cattle, horses and sheep will paw off the snow for it, with other food convenient. Blue grass makes the sweetest and best of hay. It should be cut as the seeds begin to ripen, spread well, and protected from rains and dew. On the second day stack or shelter, and salt. Blue grass is not commended to cultivate especially for hay; it is not as profitable a product of merchandise as timothy or orchard grass. Blue grass on limestone land is perpetual, if properly managed, and the perfection it attains in Kentucky can be attributed to the peculiarity of the soil, and I will give a description and analysis of the Kentucky blue grass soil, to prove and sustain the facts.

The color is a dark grayish, brownish chocolate. When washed carefully with water, the soil leaves more than twenty-two per cent. of exceedingly fine sand, somewhat lighter than the soil itself. This very fine sand, or quartz powder, the presence of which is not general known in the rich loam soil, is so fine as to pass through the finest bolting cloth.

Kentucky blue grass soil, analyzed at 330 F., was found to be as follows:

Organic or volatile matters	80.00
Carbonate of lime	4.94
Carbonate of Magnesia	4.20
Oxodise of Iron and Magnesia	61.70
Alumina	41.81
Phosphate of Lime	5.80
Potash	2.05
Soda	.62
Silica and Insoluble Silicas	799.10
Total	1000.00

With the above composition of the blue grass soil the fertility thereof is attributable—

First—To its state of extreme division.

Second—To its large proportion of phosphate and alkalies.

Third—The general amount of organic matter it contains.

The latter ingredient, the organic matter, gives the soil its dark color and makes it light and very retentive of moisture and gases, so favorable to vegetable growth. It materially aids in the solution of the mineral elements, of vegetable nutrition, and by its own decomposition furnishes directly to blue grass a rich supply of natural food.

Our temperate climate and mild winters, together with this Kentucky soil, completes and perfects all the natural elements to make Kentucky blue grass the basis of our agricultural wealth and prosperity. Having given the chemical analysis of the other grasses, I will not pass this valuable plant without showing what its properties are.

ANALYSIS OF GREEN BLUE GRASS.

Water	73.80
Albuminous or flesh-forming principles	3.41
Fatty matters	.86
Heat-producing principles, starch, gum, sugar, etc.	14.15
Woody fiber	12.49
Mineral matter or ash	1.95
	100.00

ANALYSIS OF DRY BLUE GRASS—100 PARTS OF THE GRASS DRIED AT 212 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Albumous or flesh-forming principles	10.35
Fatty matter	2.63
Heat-producing principles, starch, gum, sugar, etc.	43.06
Woody fiber	38.02
Mineral matter or ash	5.94
	100.00

This report is not so satisfactory as we would desire, as blue grass improves stock so much more rapidly than other grasses. The writer thinks a mistake is made in the fat-forming principles as reported, and therefore I append an analysis of the ashes of blue grass, that the reader may learn the real chemical qualities contained in this grass:

ANALYSIS OF THE ASH OF BLUE GRASS.

Ash of 100 parts dried grass	5.94
Silica	32.86
Phosphoric acid	10.02
Carbonic acid	
Sulphuric acid	4.26
Lime	5.64
Magnesia	2.71
Peroxide of Iron	.28
Potash	31.27
Soda	.90
Chloride of potassium	11.25
Chloride of sodium	1.31
	100.00

This report is sufficiently lengthy, yet it could be extended in relating many interesting facts supporting the name and fame of Kentucky's great staple.

THE DIAMOND WEDDING.

Latest Reliable as to Senora Frances Bartlett de Oviedo.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Ever since the marriage, in 1859, of Miss Bartlett, of this city, to Senor Oviedo, of Havana, gossip has been rife with regard to their marital relations and the supposed lamentable fate of the young lady. The Senor, so report said, was a humbug, an imposter, an ogre, a negro. His millions had dwindled into hundreds; his famous jewels, giving rise to Stedman's poem of the "Diamond Wedding," were one half paste and the other half hired for the occasion. The bride was neglected, abused, and unhappy, and at one time it was industriously reported that she was residing in one of the rooms of her mother's residence in Brooklyn, broken-hearted, her pride and spirit alike crushed. Again it was widely circulated, with a triumphant "I told you so" air, and copied by the city and provincial journals, that she was gaining a scanty living by her needle in New York. The death of Senor de Oviedo, and the fact of his having failed to make a will, has given fresh impetus to the penny-a-liners.

The writer of this was an intimate friend of Capt. Bartlett and his family, residing at the same hotel at the time of their introduction to the Senor. Miss Bartlett added to rare blonde beauty a most stately form and gracious presence, infinite grace and charm of manner, and a mind highly cultivated. She also spoke Spanish and French with great fluency. That the millionaire was fairly enslaved created no surprise even among the envious. From the day of their introduction the rarest flowers were daily offered at her throne, until, as time passed on and the engagement was announced, other gifts of the most elegant and costly nature were added.

After the marriage, which acquired a notoriety painful to the refined nature of the young lady, the Senor dwelt happily in Cuba, home being to him the happiest spot on earth. That home, whether in Havana or upon one of his plantations, was rendered an earthly paradise, a fairy land in its surroundings, brightened by its beautiful and accomplished presiding genius. All Americans who have been welcomed to the family circle of the de Oviedos can testify to the warm, large-hearted hospitality of the late Senor and the winning grace of the hostess. At one time during the sickly season an American gentleman was seized in the street with that terrible coma which precedes an attack of yellow fever. As attendants were taking him to the hospital, Senor de Oviedo immediately sent for one of his carriages, pillows, etc., and had the unconscious sufferer conveyed to his plantation at Trinidad; there, after the fierce fever had been successfully battled with, one can fancy the surprise and gratitude of the stranger on recovering his reason, to find himself in a large, airy room, exquisite in all of the appointments, watched over by the Senora de Oviedo herself, who was relieved by the Senor and experienced nurses. Nor was the gentleman permitted to leave that beautiful home until perfectly recovered. This is only one instance among many in the writer's knowledge of the de Oviedo's charity and disinterestedness.

The Senor had been a martyr to rheumatism for many years; his wife's attention was as devoted as unceasing, until death suddenly claimed him. Senora de Oviedo had the misfortune to lose her father, mother, and only brother a few years ago. The latter visited his sister with his young bride, hoping to find health in that climate, but he died at the home plantation at Trinidad, of rapid consumption, and his young widow, daughter of a well-known New York family, was at once accepted as a loved sister by the de Oviedos. Senora de Oviedo has been appointed administratrix of her husband's estate by the Government; as such has given perfect satisfaction. She has always enjoyed a handsome private fortune, settled upon her by her husband, and she will receive a very large addition from the estate. She continues living in the same elegant luxury as during her husband's life, her mornings closely devoted to business, her evenings to receiving her friends. Her present intention is to remain during each winter in Cuba until that distracted country becomes settled, passing her summers either at the North or in Europe. So strong is her love for the "Pearl of the Antilles" that she has no desire to leave it permanently.

WHAT 'WOMAN'S RIGHTS' MEANS.

The Abolition of Marriage the True Issue of the Woman Rights Question.

[From Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

Whatever may be said to the contrary by the advocates of woman's rights, the true tendency and ultimate end of the movement is to very materially change, if not entirely destroy, the present marriage system. Devotion to any one pursuit for any considerable time implies an understanding of its principles and purposes. This being as true of reform as of any other occupation, such an assertion as the above is unnecessary to the leaders in that work, or to those actively engaged in it. They know it, although many of them choose for politic reasons to deny the fact. * * * But that the most prominent and intelligent leaders know this fact and ignore it, I assert and intend to prove. * * * Who ever heard any one connected with any woman suffrage advocate make a speech on the subject—and all of them have made many—who did not denounce and deplore the unhappy condition of married women? Indeed, since the suffrage agitation first began, what instance of a husband's tyranny or brutality ever became known that was not used as additional argument for woman's suffrage? Is there no significance to be found in such facts as these—no refutation of subsequent denials? When brought to bay with these questions, the reply is, that suffrage is the remedy. When women can legislate, they will so amend the laws that woman shall be made man's equal; and, being his equal, she will be placed beyond his control and beyond his oppression. Now, all that sounds very plausible to the uninitiated. But how is legislation going to remedy the wrongs growing out of a certain condition, if the condition itself is not to be interfered with? Answer that, oh ye savans! * * * Depend upon it, we have begun at the wrong end of the snarl; and it is labor lost to work for woman's rights until she has the right to herself; and she can never possess that right until the marriage mummery which gives her to man is abolished. When that intrepid little pioneer sheet, named the Revolution, was first launched upon the journalistic wave of this city, it was earnest and firm in its intention to help the work of social regeneration in the right way, the right way being the honest straight-forward one of announcing the principle and the end in view, and working always on that principle and toward that end. The Revolution discussed marriage and its kindred evil, fearlessly for a time. Soon, however, it began to grow conservative, and continued growing in that direction until it became a sort of mongrel. Thence it became an orthodox truckler of the weakest type, and then, at last, it blazoned forth with this ridiculous motto: "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder!" Thus were marked the three stages of its moral decline. As was natural, nothing could be expected for such an apostate to its professed faith but certain death. Just here, I should like to ask how it is known "whom God hath joined together?" In the absence of any direct communication from God to the contrary, are not the feelings of the parties themselves toward each other the best suggestions for their actions? It seems to me about time that these self-constituted deputies of God Almighty were compelled by their victims either to relinquish their claims to divine authority, or else to prove beyond peradventure that they are the "elect" and "chosen" for regulating the relation of the sexes, and pronouncing upon marriage by producing credentials from headquarters to that effect. * * * * Furthermore, I wish some "lightning calculator," or something, would find out the exact state of civilization needed to do away with that religious cant that first binds two antagonistic natures together as man and wife, and then compels them to a life-long fight, in—"the name of God!" * * * * * How did the idea first become prevalent that woman's rights meant the abolition of marriage, unless embodied in the question? Or, to be more explicit: If a proposition did not involve certain results, would the results ever suggest themselves in connection with the proposition? That such is the prevailing opinion among all classes, no intelligent person will attempt to deny; and it is because of this that the suffrage movement proper "hangs fire," so to speak. It has reached that point in its progress where its tendencies are generally divined, and nearly every one engaged in the work becomes suddenly silent or judiciously conservative, for the sole reason that everybody fears to be first to touch the subject which lies nearest everybody's heart. * * * No retrograde movement is possible in the realm of thought. That the work is suspended, I admit, and for this reason: the workers on that branch of social question have reached the end of their conservative land. There is nothing more for them to do; and the whole suffrage movement is in abeyance, waiting to be taken up where they have ended, and that is at exactly the point where the suffrage question ends, and the marriage question begins.

SARAH F. NORTON.

TAKING PARIS.

Scenes and Incidents in a Former Advance on Paris.

The graphic pen of Carlyle has described the invasion of France seventy-eight years ago, which, in its military aspect, is in many respects paralleled to-day. The advance toward the French capital was then under different circumstances from the present, and the system of warfare has in the meantime completely changed; but the events of that day still continue to be subject of constant study with military writers, and are now invested with special interest.

The political ferment of the time and the advent of popular leaders to power is thus depicted: [We quote from Carlyle's French Revolution, Vol. III.]

"Two great movements, as we said, agitate this distracted national mind—a rushing against domestic traitors, a rushing against foreign despots. Mad movements both, restrainable by no known rule; strongest passions of human nature driving them on; love, hatred, revengeful sorrow, braggart nationality also revengeful, and pale panic over all! Twelve hundred slain patriots, do they not, from their dark catacombs there, in death's dumb show, plead (O ye legislators) for vengeance? Such was the destructive rage of these aristocrats on the ever memorable tenth. Nay, apart from vengeance and with an eye to public salvation only, are there not still in this Paris (in round numbers) 'thirty thousand aristocrats' of the most malignant humor, driven now to their last trump-card? Be patient, ye patriots: our new High Court Tribunal of the seventeenth sits. Each section has four jurymen, and Danton, extinguishing improper judges, improper practices wheresoever found, is 'the same man you have known at the Cordeliers.' With such a minister of justice shall not justice be done? Let it be swift, then, answers universal patriotism; swift and sure!"

Carlyle next gives us a life-picture of the scene in the alarmed capital, not unlike what may be repeated within a few days:

"Nor does the other movement slacken the rushing against foreign despots. Strong forces shall meet in death-grip; drilled Europe against mad, undrilled France, and singular conclusions will be tried. Conceive, therefore, in some faint degree, the tumult that whirls in this France, in this Paris! Placards from section, from commune, from legislative, from the individual patriot flame monitory on all walls. Flags of danger to Fatherland hang at the Hotel de Ville; on the Pont Neuf—over the prostrate statues of kings. There is universal enlisting, urging to enlist; there is tearful-boastful leave-taking; irregular marching on the great Northeastern road. Marseillese sing their wild "To arms" in chorus; which now all men, all women and children have learnt and sing chorally in theatres, boulevards, and the heart burns in every bosom: *Aux armes! Marchons!*—Or think how your aristocrats are skulking into covert; how Bertrand Moleville lies hidden in some garret 'in Aubry-le-boucher street with a poor surgeon who had known me.' Dame de Stael has secreted her Narbonne, not knowing what in the world to make of him. The barriers are sometime open, oftener shut; no passports to be had; Townhall Emissaries, 'with the eyes and claws of falcon,' flitting watchful on all points of your horizon! In two woods: Tribunal of the Seventeenth, busy under howling galleries; Prussian Brunswick, 'over a space of forty miles,' with his war tumbrils, and sleeping thunders, and Briareus 'sixty-six thousand right hands'—coming, coming!

O Heavens in these latter days of August he is come! Durosoy was not yet guillotined when news had come that the Prussians were hurrying and ravaging about Metz; in some four days more one hears that Longwi, our first strong place on the border, is fallen 'in fifteen hours.' Quick, therefore, O ye improvised Municipals; quick and even quicker. The improvised Municipals make front to do this also. Enrollment urges itself; and clothing and arming. Our very officers now have 'wool epaulettes,' for it is the reign of Equality, and also of Necessity. Neither do men *monsieur* and *sir* one another; *citoyen* (citizen) were suitabler; we even *thou* as the 'Free peoples of Antiquity did' so have Journals and the Improvised Commune suggested; which shall be well.

"Infinitely better, meantime, could we suggest where arms are to be found For the present our citoyens chant chorally 'To arms;' and have no arms! Arms are searched, passionately; there is joy over every musket. Moreover, intrenchments shall be made round Paris; on the slopes of Montmartre men dig and shovel; though even the simplest suspect this to be desperate. They dig; tri-color sashes speak encouragement and well-speed-ye. Nay, finally, 'twelve members of the Legislature go daily,' not to encourage only, but to bear a hand and delve; it was decreed with acclamation, arms shall either be provided, or else the ingenuity of man crack itself and become fatuity. Leon Beaumarchais, thinking to serve the Fatherland, and do a stroke of trade in the old way, has commissioned sixty thousand stand of good arms out of Holland. Would to heaven for Fatherland's sake and his they were come! Meantime railings are torn up, hammered into pikes; chains themselves shall be welded together into pikes. The very coffins of the dead are raised for melting into balls. All church bells must down into the furnace to make cannon; all church plate into the mint to make money."

The military situation is thus laid down:

"And Longwi has fallen basely, and Brunswick and the Prussian King, with his sixty thousand, will beleaguer Verdun; and Clairfait and Austrians press deeper in, over the Northern marches 'a hundred and fifty thousand' as fear counts 'eighty thousand' as the returns show, do hem us in; Cimmerian Europe behind them. There is Castries and Broglie chivalry; Royalist foot, 'in red facing and nankeen trowsers' breathing death and the gallows. And lo, finally, at Verdun on Sunday, the 2d of September, 1792, Brunswick is there. With his King and sixty thousand glittering over the hights, from beyond the winding Meuse river he looks down on us, on our 'high citadel' and all our confectionery ovens (for we are celebrated for confectionery); has sent courteous summons in order to spare the effusion of blood."

The advance toward Paris is then described:

"And so Brunswick advanced from stage to stage: who shall now stay him—covering forty miles of country? Foragers fly far; the villages of the northeast are harried; your Hessian forager has only 'three sous a day' the very Emigrants it is said will take silver plate—by way of revenge Clermont, Sainte-Menehould, Varennes especially, ye Towns of the *Night of Spurs* tremble ye! Procureur Saussy and the Magistracy of Varennes have fled; brave Boniface Le Blanc of the *Bras d'Or* is to the woods; Mrs. Le Blanc, a young woman fair to look upon with her young infant, has to live in greenwood, like a beautiful Bessy Belle of Song, her bower thatched with rushes; catching premature rheumatism. Clermont may ring the tocsin now and illuminate itself. Clermont lies at the foot of its *Cow* (or *Vache* so they name that mountain) a prey to the Hessian spoiler; its fair women, fairer than most are robbed; not of life, or what is dearer, yet of all that is cheaper and portable; for necessity on three half-pence a day, has no law. At Sainte-Menehould the enemy has been expected more than once—our Nationals all turning out in arms; but was not yet seen."

The principal closing scene of the campaign, remembered as the cannonade of Valmy, in which the army of the Duke of Brunswick was finally repulsed, is thus told:

"At seven in the morning the mist clears off; see Kellermann Dumouriez, second in command, with 'eighteen pieces of cannon' and deep-serried ranks, drawn up around that same silent windmill on his knoll of strength; Brunswick, also with serried ranks and cannon, glooming over to him from the Hight La Lune; only the little brook and its dell now parting them. So that the much-longed-for has come at last! Instead of hunger and dysentery, we shall have sharp shot; and then?—Dumouriez with force and firm front looks on from a neighboring hight, can help only with his wishes in silence. Lo, the eighteen pieces do bluster and bark, responsive to the bluster of La Lune; and thunder-clouds mount into the air; and echoes roar through the dells, far into the depths of Argonne Wood (deserted now); and limbs and lives fly dissipated this way and that. Can Brunswick make an impression on them? The dull bright Seigneurs stand biting their thumbs; these Sans-culottes seem not to fly like poultry! Toward noon-tide a cannon-shot blows Kellermann's horse from under him; there bursts a powder-cart high into the air with knell heard over all; some swagging and swaying observable; Brunswick will try, '*Camrades*,' cries Kellermann, '*Vive la Patrie! Allons vaincre pour elle*, Come let us conquer for her.' 'Live the Fatherland,' rings responsive to the welkin, like rolling-fire from side to side; our ranks are as firm as rocks; and Brunswick may recross the dell, ineffectual; regain his old position on La Lune; not unbattered by-the-way. And so for the length of a September day—with bluster and bark; with bellow far echoing! The cannonade lasts till sunset, and no impression made. Till an hour after sunset, the few remaining clocks of the district striking seven; at this late time of the day Brunswick tries again. With not a whit better fortune! He is met by rock-ranks, by shout of *Vive la Patrie!* and driven back not unbattered. Whereupon he ceases, retires to the Tavern of La Lune, and to raising a redoubt, lest he be attacked.'

"OUR FRITZ IS ON THE RHINE."

FOR THE GERMAN.

Napoleon and his legions—
Those mighty men of Mars—
Rushed to the field of battle,
With shouts and loud huzzas;
But a sword flashed from its scabbard,
And a nation knew the sign,
While the watchword rang thro' Deutchland:
"Our Fritz is on the Rhine."

With banners proudly waving,
With "eagles" soaring high,
The flower of France's army
Marched firm and proudly by;
But the "black-white" standard fluttered,
And rallying round the shrine,
The German watchword thundered:
"Our Fritz is on the Rhine."

With "eagles" sadly drooping,
With banners scarred and torn,
The flower of France's army
Returned with look forlorn;
While a great united nation
Pass'd along the countersign,
And a million voices uttered:
"Our Fritz is on the Rhine."

O'er valley, field and mountain
The fierce invaders fled,
And many a valiant warrior fell
Among the unclaimed dead;
While their leader, terror stricken,
As he sees his power decline,
Gives up the sword he swore to wave
Beyond the rolling Rhine.—[N. Y. Post.

A Murderer Striving to Dash Out His Brains.

[Newburg (N. Y.) Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

Shortly before noon some of the prisoners in the Newburg jail, looking through the grated door of Buffum's cell, saw the murderer in the very act of a most extraordinary attempt to commit suicide. His *modus operandi* was as follows: Standing on a chair he dived down on the stone floor of his cell, striking on the top of his head. This act was performed eight or ten times before the jailer could open the cell door and stop the performance. After each plunge Buffum remained for a few moments as if stunned, and then reviving he would get on the chair again and dash himself to the floor. When the door was opened several of the prisoners rushed in (they enjoying the freedom of a corridor into which Buffum's cell opens) and seized the murderer. He struggled with all his remaining strength, but was at length overpowered and held down on his bed by three of the strongest of the prisoners. The cell presented

A HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.

The floor was covered with blood from the terrible wounds on the prisoner's head. Blood was spattered about on the walls of the cell, and the prisoner's clothes were saturated with the crimson fluid. The cell looked more like a slaughter-pen than one of the choice apartments in the Newburg jail. While dashing his head against the floor, the murderer yelled: "The Masons are coming after me; they are going to cut me up alive; I must get away from them; they will cut me up into inch pieces," &c.

Dr. Edward E. Lee was called, and on making an examination found several deep cuts in the scalp, but not necessarily dangerous wounds unless erysipelas should supervene. The reason the skull was not fractured by these repeated divings was that the scalp was unusually thick—nearly an inch in thickness.

THE SCALP DID GOOD SERVICE

as a cushion for the skull. The marvel was that the wretch's neck was not broken in his suicidal gymnastics. The attempt was made in one of his insane paroxysms, of which he himself has spoken, and in which he says he has an uncontrollable desire to kill somebody. On this occasion there was nobody else within reach, so he attempted to kill himself.

☞ They have a noiseless street pavement in London. A part of Holborn has been laid with a smooth, "patent asphalt," over which the wheels of cabs and wagons roll without clatter. The Daily News demands that a fair trial should be given to this pavement, and indulges in dreams of the day when the traffic of London shall glide through the streets "as noiselessly as the gondolas of Venice."

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	5 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	4 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.
New Orleans	WAUANITA	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Sept. 5.

United States, Cin.	Nat Williams, Madison.
Sandy, Troy.	Morning Star, Hend.
Kate Robinson, St. Louis.	

DEPARTURES—Sept. 5.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Nat Williams, Madison.	Palestine, Hend.
Sandy, Troy,	Anna, Memphis.

THE RIVER continues to recede slowly. Now in the pass down the Indian chute, 33 inches, and about 5 feet on Portland bar. The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant with a fine breeze blowing from the west and southwest. Business bids fair to be good the present week, and quite a number of boats will be loading for different ports.

The officers of the Kate Robinson report only 3½ feet on Walker's bar.

The steamer Anna left for Memphis yesterday with all the freight she wanted.

The Wauanita and Armadillo are billed to leave for New Orleans to-day.

The M. J. Wicks will load at St. Louis in a few days for New Orleans.

Captain Spiller, of the upper Tennessee river boat Ida, is nearly as well as ever.

The Edinburgh arrived from New Orleans and is advertised to leave on her return trip Thursday evening.

The Kate Robinson, of the St. Louis Express Line, arrived from St. Louis yesterday. She will leave on her return trip to-morrow at 5 p. m.

The steamer Morning Star, Capt. A. T. Gilmore in command, will leave the Portland wharf this afternoon at 5 o'clock, promptly, for Henderson.

The Leonora will be found at the city wharf this morning, and will leave for Madison at 1 p. m.

The Gen. Buell is the morning boat for Cincinnati to-day, and the General Lytle the evening boat.

Capt. Trinadad's new boat, Iberia, is rapidly approaching completion, and will leave for New Orleans the early part of next week.

Maj. James Pell and Caris. Damon, who piloted the Southwestern to New Orleans, arrived in the city yesterday.

Capt. Pink Varble left for St. Louis last night to look after the interest of the tow-boat Falls Pilot.

Captain Wes Jacobs has chartered the express line steamer, Champion, to run between St. Louis and Cairo.

At Pittsburg, Mr. James Rees has sold the new towboat Shoo Fly to O'Neill & Co., the owners of the Fred. Wilson, for $14,000. She will be employed for the present in towing in the Monongahela.

Major Adams, President of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, says he knows nothing of the report circulated by the St. Louis papers that he would soon place the Mart Watt, Pat Cleburne and Legal Tender in the St. Louis and Arkansas river trade.

Capt. John W. Blanks left New Orleans Saturday for Louisville. He comes to superintend the completion, and give his personal attention to the fitting out, of his new packet, Ouachita Belle, now in the course of construction at this port. She will be completed about the 15th of October.

The Merchants' Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company will start out the R. C. Gray for White and Black rivers next Saturday. As there are a large number of Arkansas merchants in the city laying in their fall stocks, this boat will start out with a big trip. Merchants may rely on her going at the advertised time.

Last Friday night about 7 o'clock John Morrison, residing seven miles back of Vevay, Indiana, fell overboard from the Louisville mail packet Ben Franklin while intoxicated, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him, notwithstanding the yawl was immediately sent to his rescue. He leaves a wife and three children.

Capt. Gus. Hodges' new boat Bertha made her trial run Sunday, giving entire satisfaction to all parties concerned. She will commence receiving freight to-morrow for Shreveport, Jefferson and all points on Red river, and will depart positively next Saturday. The Bertha is a Louisville built boat out and out, and certainly deserves the patronage of the shippers here.

The Grand Lake, en route from Grand Tower to Memphis, Saturday, sunk two boats loaded with coal at Wicow Brook, thirty miles above Cairo. These boats were towed in front of two model barges, and suddenly ran aground, when the barges ran into them, cutting their sterns below the water and sinking them in a few minutes.

The Camelia was turned over to Capts. Milt. Aiken and J. Morgan Smith yesterday. The price paid for this boat was $9,000. She will commence receiving to-day for all points on the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, and will leave for Eastport Saturday positively. Those having shipments to make are requested to send forward their freight and not wait until the last day, as is usually the case.

By a telegram to Captain Pink Varble we learn that the tow-boat Falls Pilot will leave St. Louis to-day at noon for this port. On her arrival here she will tow the City of Chester to Cairo, and one barge containing fourteen flat cars and one locomotive to the mouth of White river for the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad; also a barge with five cars and one locomotive to Pappington's Landing for the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans railroad.

A new tow-boat, built at Parkersburg for the Southern waters, arrived at Wheeling on Friday, to receive her machinery, which is to be furnished by Hobbs, Taylor & Co., of that place. She is 90 feet long, 18 beam, and 3½ hold, and was built for E. Napias, of New Orleans. A steamboat 150 feet long and 25 wide is now being built at Rome, Ga., to navigate the Coosa river. The upper Tennessee is getting low, and, unless there is a rise soon, will be too low for steamboats. The Last Chance is being extensively repaired at Chattanooga.

A special dispatch to the Missouri Republican, from Dubuque, Sept. 3d, says: The rise on the river at this season of the year is unprecedented. At St. Paul the water is falling, but at this point another increase of a foot was added since last evening. The tide of travel has turned down stream and boats are crowded. The Belle of LaCrosse passed down on time. One of her colored roustabouts named George Bell accidentally fell overboard and was drowned; body not rescued. Mollie McPike up. River men are looking for through boats from St. Louis.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says: "There has been considerable activity at the boatyard lately. Three large model barges are being built for Grey's Iron Line, of Pittsburg. One has already been launched, and another will be in a few days. A large force of men are at work on the third. Each of these barges is 180 feet long, 31-foot beam, with 7-foot hold. The steamer launched from the boatyard of Wilson, Dunlevy & Co., a few weeks ago, dropped down to Belmont Mill Landing last week, preparatory to receiving her engines. The builders, Hamilton & Sons, commenced putting them on board on Wednesday, and will soon complete their contract. The engines are small."

The St. Louis Times says: The local inspectors have examined into the causes of the collision which occurred on the 18th of last month, and made their report. They declare that they are unable to find any established rules which apply to the case in question, and on their own judgment, after hearing the evidence, they concluded that the pilot of the St. Johns "erred in judgment in not stopping and backing his steamer sooner than he did." The inspectors close their report to the collector of the port in these words: "The character of this officer (Pilot Schofield) is good, and this is the first instance known to us in which his official conduct has been found worthy of criticism. While, therefore, it is clearly our duty to state our conclusions, in order that the blame, if any, may rest where it properly belongs, the fact that he has violated no rule of navigation, and has at the most been found wanting in the exercise of that extreme vigilance his office requires, in a case where it was perhaps not clear what was best, should, we think, relieve him of severe censure, and we recommend that no further action be had in the premises."

See first or fourth page for river telegrams.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:35 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:05 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 12, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		8:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.
my1 dtf

The receipts of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Nashville, for the fourth week of August, will not fall far short of $50,000.

The Central Pacific, California and Oregon, Oakland and Almeda, and Joaquin Valley Railroad Companies have consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

The Shore Line Railway has been leased by the New York and New Haven and the Hartford and New Haven railroads for twenty-nine years at $100,000 a year.

A ticket office has been opened at the bridge depot by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Tickets to all points South can now be procured at that office.

Col. Albert Fink, General Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, returned to the city Saturday evening, greatly improved in health.

The General Ticket Agents' Convention will convene in Chicago on the 28th of September. The general ticket agents have been invited by the lines from Chicago west to take an excursion to the Pacific coast prior to the meeting of the convention.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad will issue half-fare excursion tickets to Louisville from all stations on its line in the State of Kentucky to persons desiring to attend the fair at Louisville, commencing the 12th instant and continuing the entire week.

The bill incorporating the Atlanta and Columbus Railroad, with State aid to the extent of $12,000 per mile, passed the Georgia State Senate Thursday. We do not recollect whether it had previously passed the House. If it has not, there is but little doubt that it will pass that body without difficulty.

The Nashville Banner of Sunday says: "In the case of Frank Hardeman, trustee, vs. the Nashville and Decatur railroad, Chancellor East yesterday refused to grant the application for a bill of injunction against the present management of the road and the appointment of a receiver, on the ground that it would create a conflict between his court and the Federal Court."

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad will run a special train for the accommodation of persons wishing to attend the Bardstown fair, commencing to-day, and will continue in effect until Saturday, the 10th inst. The trains will leave Louisville daily at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Bardstown at 9:25 a. m. Returning, will leave Bardstown at 5:15 p. m., arriving at Louisville at 7:50 p. m. Excursion tickets are on sale at the depot ticket-office at $2 for the round trip. Excursion tickets at half fare will also be issued to those wishing to attend the Franklin fair, commencing to-day and continuing through the week, from all stations between Bowling Green and Nashville. Also half-fare tickets will be sold from all stations between Franklin and Nashville to the Gallatin fair, commencing Sept. 12th and continuing the entire week.

The Lynchburg Republican of the 2d says: "A called meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company was held in Richmond on Wednesday, to take into consideration the propriety of accepting the act of the Legislature, directing the Board of Public Works to sell the State's interest in the road upon the terms specified. A letter was read from President Buford explaining the provisions of the act, coupled with a resolution providing for the acceptance of the same. The resolution was debated at great length by Messrs. Buford, Wood, Boulcin, Wm. T. Sutherlin, in support of it, and by Messrs. W. T. Scott, William Martin, and David Chalmers, in opposition. At the conclusion of the discussion, the roll was partially called on a scale vote, when, it appearing that 2,400 out of the 4,200 votes present had been cast in the affirmative, a further call was dispensed with and the resolution declared adopted. The act of Assembly by which the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company has become the purchaser of the State's interest in the road provides that for each share of stock now held in said company by the State the company shall pay one share of State stock. The state owns about 12,000 shares, which is equivalent in value, at the present market value of stock, to about $600,000. The payments are to be made in twelve equal semi-annual installments.

It has always seemed as though the perfection of locomotive luxury would be reached when either the rails or the car wheels were made of rubber. Joan Raddin, of Lynn, has devised a wheel a portion of which is rubber. The mechanism and experiments are thus described in the Boston Advertiser: The wheel is cast in three parts—the hub, the web and plate to which the hub is bolted. Between the axle and the hub intervenes a ring of solid rubber about three inches wide and one inch thick. The effect of a wheel made in this manner is that a sudden blow on the web is communicated to the rubber and thence to the axle. It is claimed that this wheel is cheaper; safer because less liable to break, and more comfortable for the passenger. The new wheel reduces the jar to a minimum and one can read without the least danger to the eyes. Going around curves the oscillation is hardly noticeable, and the sound is deadened so that conversation ceases to be an effort. As to the economy and usefulness of the wheels, Superintendent Prescott is as yet the only one who can speak from experience. Superintendent Winslow has had them on two cars, which have run between Nashua and this city since March, and is very much pleased with them. Eight of them were run under a car on the Eastern railroad 100,000 miles and were then taken apart and found to be in good condition The ordinary car-wheel is worn out after 40,000 miles running; then the axle and wheels have to be taken off and carried to a machine-shop, where the old wheels are driven off and the axle is turned to fit a new set. The elasticity of the Raddin wheel makes the tread wear twice as long as the common wheel, and then the bolts are taken out and a new wheel is bolted in its place. The same elasticity saves the track and the wear of the flange in going around the curves. Car wheel manufacturers say the vibration of the patent wheel is very much less than that of the old style, and, the wheel being in three pieces the liability to break is very much diminished. The wheels are also being applied to locomotives. Several railroads have ordered some of the wheels for trial, among which are the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, New York and New Haven, Cincinnati and Zanesville, Boston and Maine and Fitchburg. A stock company is to be organized for their manufacture. The invention has been patented in Belgium, England and France, and Mr. Raddin has ten patents in this country.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1870. }

We are compelled to chronicle the same features of stringency prevailing in the money market which have been so prominent for weeks past. The banks confine their favors to their own friends, and refuse all paper offered by any one else, no matter how good. The rates of discount range from 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is scarce and very firm at par buying and 1-10 to ⅛ premium selling.

GOLD—Opened a little stronger than it was Saturday, but soon showed that it was unable to maintain the ground gained, for at 10:20 it was reported at 113⅞, which was ⅛ per cent. decline from the opening rate. It continued its downward course until 1:30, when it had touched 113⅜. It then began to rally a little, and closed at 114⅛.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co, bankers, No. 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	113⅜	114⅜
Silver halves and quarters	110	
Silver dimes	108	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are weak, with nothing doing in this market. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1862	113⅜@114⅜
Five-twenties, 1862	112 @113
Five-twenties, 1864	110⅜@111⅜
Five-twenties, 1865	110⅜@111⅜
Five-twenties, new issue	109⅜@110⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	109⅜@110⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	109⅜@110⅜
Ten-forties	105 @106
Cy 6's	110⅜@111⅜

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec
Coupons, '81	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..	⅛
" '62	114	113⅞	113	..	⅞
" '64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	..	⅛
" '65	112	112⅛	112⅛	⅛	..
New issue	110	110⅛	110⅛	..	⅛
" '67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	..	⅛
Coupons '68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	106⅛	106⅛	106	..	⅛
Cy 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅞	..	⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Look drooping. There were some city bonds offered, with no buyers; and buyers for Nashville railroad stock were not so readily found. There were a few trades made in Short-line 7 per cent. bonds, and we note a slight demand for Bank of Kentucky stock.

COMMERCIAL.

The week commenced with a fair degree of activity in all departments of trade. In bagging there was decided activity. Large orders were on the market and prices ruled firm. In provisions there was a fair inquiry, though we note a weaker feeling in bacon. Messrs. Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, in their circular of Saturday, say:

Until the very close gave little evidence of recovery. On the contrary, there was a steady shrinkage of values, without corresponding improvement in demand, which was perplexing alike to sellers and buyers. Without perceptible or appreciative influences, holders found the general markets steadily settling down, whilst buyers, in apprehension of more considerable declines, were prevented from operating beyond their most pressing necessities. In consequence the market became almost nominal, and for several days it was difficult to state quotations at which purchases could be made or sales effected in quantity. This was not merely a novel, but a trying condition, and occurring as it did in the close of the season, when stocks are light and the legitimate demand should be large, served to embarrass and perplex operators, who seemed at a loss to account for it. As usual at the close of the month, there has been a compilation of stocks at the several leading markets. At New Orleans there are 6,500 bbls pork, 450 hhds bacon, 1,000 tcs hams and 1,000 tcs lard. At Cincinnati there are 14,500 bbls pork, and some 10,000,000 lbs bulk and bacon. At Louisville 2,000,000 lbs bulk and bacon, 2,500 tcs lard, and not quite 5,000 bbls pork. At Chicago there are estimated some 18,000 bbls pork and 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 lbs bulk and bacon. At Milwaukee there is nothing of consequence. At this place and at points near us, under the control of city merchants, there are 20,000 bbls pork and 9,000,000 lbs bulk and bacon, which comprise about the stocks of the country, and are almost exclusively the sources of supply until November. As there is nothing in the large consuming districts of the Northern States, the extreme West and Canada, and as each must buy steadily, if not largely, and there must of necessity be a free export to the Gulf ports, and no inconsiderable demand from Europe, to feed its exhausted markets, there is scarcely a doubt, now that peace is assured, that all if not not more meat than is to be found within the States will be required before the new cure can be reached, and that as a consequence the question of prices rests entirely with holders, who may put it up or depress it as seems most to their advantage. Ever since May it has been evident that there was a deficiency in supplies as compared with last year, and that whatever was on hand would, under any circumstances, be required, and but for the occurrence of the war in Europe, by which general trade was unsettled, and the price of cotton so much depressed as to discredit Southern buyers, if not to deprive them of the means of obtaining requisite supplies, it was evident that by the middle of the present, or certainly by the first of the ensuing month, there would have been an entire exhaustion of stocks, even at prices much higher than prevailed at the close of last season. No one could have forseen, certainly could not have provided against, the effect of an European war which was diametrically opposed to all previous experience, and if some, even the most intelligent operators have been taken by surprise, they should no more be blamed than should the intelligent farmer, who, whilst resting upon the independence of his well-ordered home, sees the labor and the enterprise of years swept away by a tornado. Now that the August deliveries are completed, and the apprehension of depression from those seller September, has been seen to be groundless, that general trade is recovering, that the fall business is setting in, that cotton picking is in active progress at the South, that farm work at the West is heavy, that public improvements are being prosecuted with enterprise, that there is no disturbance of the money market in prospect, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be an improvement in food, more particularly in provisions, corresponding with the general recovery, and as this cannot be brought about without an appreciation of values, it is pretty evident that holders will yet receive remunerative compensation for their perseverance.

Within the week there has been some considerable speculation as to the ensuing "hog crop" and its price, but as this is premature, and must necessarily be idle, at least until the states of the Government shall have reported an approximation to the number of hogs and beef cattle in the country, as compared with preceding years, and the extent of operations in Texas cattle shall be developed, we abstain from comments. At a proper time we will remark upon them, and at the same time refer to enterprises which, irrespective of the number of hogs in the country, are expected to swell the slaughtering at this place to over 400,000 during the ensuing season.

THE COTTON CROP—There is at this particular juncture a large interest felt in having all the statistics bearing upon cotton production. The New York Bulletin of August 31 gives the following elaborate statement:

At the beginning of the year the crop was most generally estimated at three millions of bales. As yet, the returns being incomplete, it is impossible to say within 50,000 bales how far these expectations compare with the actual result; but the data is sufficient to enable us to state that the yield is 250,000 bales in excess of that estimate. The main item yet lacking to a complete statement is the movement by the overland routes. Last year 253,600 bales were sent from the South over the interior railroads to the manufacturing districts. This year, as the crop has been larger than last, it is reasonable to assume that the overland movement has also been proportionately larger; and it, therefore, perhaps might be safe to estimate that portion of the crop at 300,000 bales. Another unknown quantity is that portion of the crop which is taken directly from the plantations, or the interior towns, to the Southern factories. Last year this amount was generally estimated at 75,000 to 80,000 bales. This year, as manufacturing has been extended at the South, the amount may have increased to 100,000 bales. To these two estimated items we have but to add the actual receipts at the ports, amounting for the fifty-two weeks to 2,898,000 bales, and we have the total yield for the year. These items compare with those of 1868-'9:

	1869-70. Bales.	1868-9. Bales.
Receipts at shipping ports	2,898,000	2,100,000
Sent overland to Northern mills	300,000	253,000
Manufactured South	100,000	80,000
Total crop	3,298,000	2,433,000

It thus appears that the total crop has been about 3,298,000 bales, against 2,433,000 bales last year an increase of 865,000 bales. Of this total supply we have exported 2,170,000 bales, of which 1,470,000 bales have gone to Great Britain and 700,000 bales to the Continent. This aggregate supply of 3,298,000 bales has been disposed of thus:

	Bales.
Exported to Great Britain	1,470,000
Exported to the Continent of Europe	700,000
Gone to increase of home stock	64,000
Consumed in Northern States	964,000
Consumed in Southern States	100,000
Total	3,298,000

The consumption at the North and South combined reaches the large total of 1,064,000 bales, or nearly one-third of the entire crop. For the year 1868-9 the total home consumption was 998,000 bales, viz: 918,000 bales at the North and 80,000 bales at the South. While, therefore, we have had an increase of 865,000 bales in the crop, we have used at home only 66,000 bales more, while we have increased our exports 727,000 bales; in other words we have increased our exports 50 per cent, and our home consumption 6½ per cent, a result not very flattering to the development of our cotton manufactures, nor yet very complimentary to the working of the "protective" laws which mistakenly aim to build up our industries at the expense of those of competing countries.

The following comparison shows the cotton crop of the United States for a series of years:

	Bales.		Bales.
1869-70	3,298,000	1857-8	3,013,000
1868-9	2,433,000	1856-7	2,939,000
1867-8	2,593,000	1855-6	3,527,000
1866-7	2,019,000	1854-5	2,847,000
1865-6	2,193,000	1853-4	2,930,000
War years, no record.		1852-3	3,262,000
1860-1	3,656,000	1851-2	3,015,000
1859-60	4,675,000	1850-1	2,355,000
1858-9	3,851,000		

It will thus be seen that last year's crop is 705,000 bales above that of any year since the war, that it is about the same as the years 1857-8, and 1852-3, while it falls 1,372,000 bales below that of 1859-60, the largest crop previous to the war.

The exports to foreign ports, for a series of years past, have been as follows:

1869-70	bales 2,170,000	1865-6	bales 1,552,000
1868-9	1,448,000	1860-1	3,127,000
1867-8	1,657,000	1859-60	3,774,000
1866-7	1,558,000		

While our exports of this staple have been 513,000 bales above the highest year since the war, they fall 1,604,000 bales below the best year previous to the war.

The home consumption of last year compares thus with that of a series of years preceding:

1869-70	bales 1,064,000	1857-8	bales 595,000
1868-9	998,000	1856-7	820,000
1867-8	885,000	1855-6	770,000
1866-7	656,000	1854-5	756,000
1865-6	667,000	1853-4	737,000
1861 to 1865	No record	1852-3	804,000
1860-1	844,000	1851-2	699,000
1859-60	972,000	1850-1	485,000
1858-9	927,000		

The home consumption (at North and South) is 468,000 bales above the lowest year since the war, 1866-7, and 92,000 bales above the highest year before the war—1859-60.

The increase in the crop of last year has resulted in an addition to stocks generally, and especially in Europe, as will be seen from the following comparison of stocks at latest dates:

Stocks.	1870.	1869.	Increase.
Liverpool	bales 524,000	248,000	276,000
Havre	155,600	41,700	113,900
Rest of Continent	67,800	21,000	46,800
In United States ports	77,600	13,500	64,100
In U. S. inland towns	17,700	400	17,300
Total	842,700	324,600	518,100

We thus find that while the American crop has increased 865,000 bales, the stock on hand of all kinds of cotton, in Europe and the United States, has gained 518,000 bales. This shows that the demand is not keeping pace with the production, and that we are approaching that accumulation of supplies which is naturally and of necessity productive of lower prices. In this important sense, the result of the cotton year is satisfactory.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	41	21
Bacon, tcs	..	113
Bacon, casks	119	138
Butter, pkgs	11	..
Barley, sks	141	..
Bagging, pcs	801	1006
Bale Rope, coils	15	83
Cotton, bales	..	365
Coffee, bgs	164	301
Cheese, pkgs	75	114
Candles, bxs	52	135
Cement bbls	..	1284
Corn, sacks	299	..
Cattle, head	..	4900
Coal, bush	847	299
Eggs, bbls	1	9
Flour, bbls	137	292
Fruit, pkgs	101	204
Feathers, sacks	16	77
Hides, bdls	157	278
Hogs, head	56	..
Hay, bales	169	42
Horses, head	10	29
Iron, pig, tons	492	63
Lard, tcs	..	154
Lard, kegs	99	193
Malt, sacks	200	254
Mules, head	..	102
Mackerel, pkgs	55	10
Nails, kegs	2	231
Offal, sks	..	35
Oats, sks	216	18
Pork, bbls	10	402
Pork, pcs	28	15
Potatoes, bbls	..	1638
Rye, sks	24	4
Sugar, hhds	2	1
Sugar, bxs and bbls	40	201
Salt, bbls	..	134
Seeds, bags	36	50
Shingles, No	..	42000
Tobacco, hhds	160	129
Tobacco, boxes	116	323
Whisky, bbls	574	656
Wheat, sacks	1930	150
Wool, bags	40	..

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Under the lower rulings of high-wines alcohol has declined and dealers are selling at $2 per gal in bbl lots.

APPLES—The market has undergone no quotable change for some time, and with only a local demand. Prices rule from $1 50 to 2 50 per bbl.

BROOMS—Are in good supply, and are quoted at $2 to 4 50 per dozen for common to best Shaker brands.

BARK—Is in fair request, and chestnut oak commands from $13 to 14 per cord.

BEESWAX—Is firm, and fair to choice lots sell on arrival at 28 to 30c per lb.

BATTING—Is unchanged in every respect, and Nos. 1 and 2 sell at 22@27c per lb.

BAGS—Seamless grain bags and burlaps are steady and in good request. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	42½@45
2½-bushel " "	50 @55
3-bushel " "	58 @63
4-bushel burlaps	20 @22
2-bushel do	17 @18

BUTTER—Dealers report a good demand for country butter, and prime to choice lots in good packages command 22 to 23c per lb. Indiana tub butter is selling at 25c, and is in fair supply. Choice Ohio and Western New York butter is held at 35@35c. Sales include 1,000 lbs country at 25c.

BAGGING—Last week some parties made concessions, and the market was irregular, but the week closed with a firmer feeling, and prices assumed more steadiness. To-day the market opened buoyant, with large orders, and sales include 1,465 pieces hemp at 29@29½c, and 883 pieces flax at 20c.

BALE ROPE—Is steady, and sales of coils and half coils are made at 8 to 9c.

BALING TWINE—Is in ample supply, and sales are made at 18 to 20c per lb.

BARLEY—Is in fair request, with sales of 600 bushels fall on arrival at $1 05, and spring commands [illegible] on arrival, and fall $1 to $1 10, and the demand from store is light, and sales of spring and fall are made at 90c to $1 25.

COFFEE—Stocks are ample including Rio, Laguayra, Java and Ceylon, and prices are steady, with a fair demand. We quote:

Fancy	[illegible]
Choice Rio	[illegible]
Prime Rio	[illegible]
Good Rio	[illegible]
Fair Rio	19½@[illegible]
Common Rio	18 @[illegible]
Laguayra	[illegible]
Java	[illegible]
Ceylon	[illegible]

COTTON YARNS—The market rules steady, with a fair seasonable demand. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	[illegible]
" 600, " at	[illegible]
" 700, " at	[illegible]
Pound yarns at	24 @26 c

CORN—There is very little doing in corn, and dealers report the market very dull. Prime to choice shelled is offered at 80 to 85c per bushel sacks included. Ear corn commands 75 to 80c on arrival, and 80 to 85c per bushel from store.

CEMENT—Sales to-day amount to 1,284 bbls at $1 75@2.

COTTON—The market is giving evidence of greater buoyancy, and holders are now confident of realizing their views. We quote:

Middling	[illegible]
Low middling	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]

CORN MEAL—Bolted meal is in fair demand at 85@90c per bushel loose. Kiln-dried is nominal, and sales would be made at $4 50@4 75 per bbl.

CANDLES—Prices rule firm with a good demand. Sales included 200 boxes 12-ounce star at 14½c. We quote full-weight candles at 19½@20½c, 12-oz at 14½@15c, and 11-oz at 13½@14½c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory and Kentucky cream cheese are in good request and we quote at 13½@14½c per pound.

DRIED APPLES—New crop are held at 4@4½c per pound.

EGGS—Are firm and in good demand at 15@16c per dozen in lots on arrival, with sales 500 dozen at quotations.

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged and sells at $1 90@2 00 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—The market is active and prime to choice lots command 75@77c per pound on arrival.

FLOUR—The market is moderately active, with fair stocks, including all the grades. Sales of considerable magnitude are ready for shipment to points South, and prices rule steady. Sales to-day include 770 bbls, and we continue to quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	[illegible]@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 75
A No. 1	6 15@6 75
Fancy	7 00@7 50
Rye Flour	6 00@6 25

FISH—Mackerel rules steady at $23@26 per bbl for No. 1 medium and large. White fish are unchanged and we quote at $6 50@8 25 for Nos. 1, 2, and 3. No. 1 mackerel in kits are quoted at $2 75@3 and sardines at 20@30c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—We quote lemons at $13@14 per box. Layer raisins are steady at $4 75@4 90. Zante currants at 18@19c, and figs at 17@18c.

GINSENG—Is in good request and receipts find sales at [illegible]@60c per lb, as to quality.

HAY—Is in ample supply and dealers quote new timothy on the wharf at $15 to 17 per ton. Sales are made from store and delivered at depot at $1@1 50 per ton advance. Old hay commands $18 per ton from store.

HIDES—Prices rule steady and we quote dry flint at 18@19c, dry salted at 15@17c, and green salted at 8½@9½c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good request and the market is well supplied. Dealers are selling on orders at 6@6½c per pound.

MALT—The market is firm with a fair demand. We note sales of 209 bushels.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is reported quite active, and prices are fully maintained. Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63	@ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68	@ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	80	@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65	@ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	65	@ 68
Ky. navy, lbs and ½s, best	70	@ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63	@ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Sirups are in fair demand at 40c to $1 per gallon. New Orleans molasses unchanged, and sales are made at 80 to 90c per gallon.

NAILS—Stocks are ample, and prices are steady. We quote:

10d at $4 00@4 25	6d at $4 75@5 00
12d at $4 00@4 25	4d at $5 00@5 25
8d at $4 50@4 75	3d at $5 75@6 00

Cut spikes are held at $4 25@4 50 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜, $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—Is in fair demand, with sales 10 tons bran at $16. We quote bran at $15@17, shorts at $18@19, middlings at $28@30, and shipstuffs at $24@25 per ton.

ONIONS—Receipts are liberal, and dealers are paying $2 75@3 per bbl on arrival.

OILS—Prices rule steady. We quote Linseed oil at $1 08@1 10. Lard oil at $1 20@1 25 for No. 1 and $1@1 08 for No. 2. Coal oil 25c.

OATS—Receipts are ample, with a light local demand. Dealers are paying from 35@40c per bushel on arrival in bulk. Sales are made in bulk at 43@45c, and 50c, sacks included.

POULTRY—Chickens are in good demand, and sales are made on arrival at $2 50@3 75 per doz. Sales 75 dozen at $3 75@3 50.

POTATOES—Are in good demand and command $1 50@1 75 per bbl. on arrival, loose. Sales are made from store at $2 50@2 75 per bbl, packed. We note sales 250 bbls at $2 50@2 75, packed.

PROVISIONS—The market opened fairly active this morning, and liberal sales are reported. Mess pork is held at $28 50@29 per bbl, and rump at $23 50@24. Bacon is steady, with sales to-day of 118 casks, and we quote clear sides at 18½@18¾c; clear rib sides at 17@17¾c, and shoulders at 14½@14¾c. Bulk meats are unchanged, and we reproduce quotations: Clear sides, 17½c; clear rib sides, 16½@16¾c, and shoulders, 13¼@13½c. Hams are steady at 23½@24c for the various brands of sugar-cured. Lard is unchanged, and tierce is quoted at 16@17c and prime keg at 18@18½c.

RYE—Is coming forward liberally, and dealers are paying 75c per bushel on arrival.

RICE—Rules steady and we quote at 8½@9½c for the various qualities.

STARCH—Prices are steady. We quote at 6@7c per lb, which fairly represents the market.

SOAP—Stocks are ample. We note sale 100 boxes German at 7½c. We continue to quote No. 1 German soap at 7½@9c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5½@6½c.

SALT—The market is fairly supplied; prices are unchanged. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—Dealers report a fair demand, and we quote as follows.

Clover seed, per bushel	$10 00@10 25
Timothy seed, per bushel	5 00@5 75
Red-top, per bushel	1 25@1 50
Orchard grass, per bushel	1 75@1 85
Bluegrass, per bushel	1 50@1 75

SUGARS—The market rules steady at 11½@13½c for the various grades of New Orleans, with light stocks in the market. Refined sugars are in good supply, and hard standard is held at 14½@15c. Island sugars are steady at 12@12½c for Demerara, 11@12½c for Porto Rico and 11@12c for Cuba.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in good demand and tallow commands 9c and grease 7 to 9c, as to quality.

TIN-PLATE—Is in fair demand and firm at $11@12 for roofing tin.

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are unchanged, except for block tin, which has advanced. We quote:

Block tin, per lb	50c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—The market is well supplied with the various qualities and prices are unchanged. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl; crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts are unimportant, but prices rule steady, and we quote unwashed at — and tub-washed at —.

WHEAT—There is no essential change in the wheat market, and operators are moving cautiously. Red and white wheat is coming forward in quantities well up to the expectation of dealers, who report red at $1@1 10 on arrival and white at $1 10@1 20 per bushel on arrival.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is weak at 89@91c per gallon, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

This market to-day opened with a good degree of activity and prices for all grades were well maintained. Recent events in Europe have tended to renew confidence and encourage operators, and the present aspect of affairs is more hopeful and encouraging for planter and operator. The sales to-day at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 47 hogsheads:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 4 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $10, 9 50, 9 00, 8 90; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs 6 80, 5 90, 5 80; 3 hhds McLean county leaf 10 00, 8 40, 8 60; 2 hhds McLean county lugs 6 80, 6 70; 1 hhd Metcalfe county common leaf 7 60; 2 hhds Illinois lugs 6 50, 5 80.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 18 hhds: 1 hhd Ohio county leaf at $16 25; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $10; 1 hhd Hancock county common leaf at $8 60; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6 50; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $8 30; 2 hhds Warren county frozen lugs at $5 75 and 5 40; 6 hhds Green river common leaf at $8 60, 8, 7 20, 7 40, 7 40, and 7 40; 2 hhds Indiana low leaf at $7 30 and 7; 1 hhd Indiana frozen at $5 25.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Henderson county leaf at $17 to 23 50; 1 hhd Henderson county lugs at 6 10; 2 hhds Graves county lugs at 5 25 and 6 90; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at 11 50.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 1 hhd Allen county leaf, $9 80; 2 hhds Warren county low leaf, 7 00 and 6 60; 1 hhd Green county low leaf, 7 40; 1 hhd Hart county lugs, 6 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 2 hhds Daviess county lug at $7 60 and 7 40; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at 8 30@8 60, 1 hhd Hart county common lugs at 6 70.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5, 1870.

CATTLE—The market opened active and continued so throughout the day. The offerings amounted to 594 head, nearly all of which were disposed of to feeders, shippers and butchers. This has been the largest run of cattle in one day this season, and there were more sold and greater excitement among all classes that has been exhibited here this season. The lanes and alleyways were thronged all day with buyers and sellers, and we feel safe in saying that the medium grades sold fully 25 cents higher than on last Monday. A great many nice, smooth steers were sold to feeders at fair prices which tended greatly to stimulate the market. A few were bought by shippers for the Eastern market, and the butchers bought largely of such stuff as suited their trade. Taking all together, we consider it the best cattle market for the drover that has occurred here for months. Most all the drovers were well pleased with their days' work as they made money in their transactions. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades—None on the market. Fair Shippers—This class consists of fat, smooth steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, sold at $6 to 7; fat oxen at $5 to 5 75; good choice butchers' stuff consists of smooth cows, steers and heifers that are fat, and sell at $5 50 to 6; second quality sell at $4 to 5; medium fair stock, for feeding, sell at $3 75 to 4 75, and a few sold at $5; rough stock sell at $3 to 3 50; and tailings at $2 50 to 2 75 per 100 pounds gross. Louis Bills shipped, on Saturday, 180 head of choice beeves weighing some 1,375 pounds gross, to the New York market. Milch cows sell as to quality at from $30 to 60.

SHEEP—For feeding, such as smooth wethers that weigh from 90 to 110 lbs sell at $3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs; mixed lots, from $1 50 to 2 50 per head. Lambs are in demand, and sell at $2 to 2 50 for fair to good, and choice at $3 to 4 per head. All sold.

HOGS—The market continues firm, with but few arrivals. We continue to quote at $8 to 9 for light, and heavy fat, weighing from 250 to 300 lbs, at $9 50 to 10 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Continue to arrive on their way South. Messrs. Hall & Lisle, from Fayette co., shipped four car loads by river on Saturday last. They were large and in good condition. We have been told that large, heavy stock brings fair prices, while light stock is hard to sell, as there is no demand for such stock at this season of the year.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Mails.	ARRIVE. Day.	Hr's	CLOSE. Day.	Hr's
Cin. & Eastern	5:00 A.M. 12:00 5:00 P.M.	12:00	2:15	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	[illegible]
St. Louis	3:00	9:30	1:30	[illegible]
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bardstown Br'ch	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington and Frankfort	11:00	7:00	2:00	[illegible]
L. & V. Way Mails	[illegible]			[illegible]
Cincinnati Mail Boat	5:00		9:00	
Evansville Mail Boat (Government daily except Sunday)	[illegible]		[illegible]	
New Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	1:00	[illegible]
Jeffersonville	[illegible]		1:00	[illegible]
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			
Shelbyville	11:30	7:30	2:00	[illegible]
Taylorsville St'ge (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tue. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00			12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

TELEGRAMS.

The North American, from Quebec, arrived at Moville yesterday.

The Samaria, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

The steamship Nevada City, of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

Hon. A. F. Perry yesterday accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the First district of Ohio.

The school ship Savannah arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, thirty-two days from Maderia. All on board were well.

German enthusiasm in Cincinnati continues. Last night bonfires were burning in all the streets in the German portion of the city.

Engine Swatava exploded on Mill creek, near St. Clair, Pa., yesterday. The fireman was killed, and the engineer fatally injured.

The Germans of Terre Haute held a grand jubilee yesterday evening. One hundred guns were fired, and a rousing meeting was held at Turner Hall.

Philip Shock, the pioneer of German brewers in the Western States, and an esteemed citizen of Madison, died yesterday at the advanced age of 72.

Daniel Roemar, a druggist, was found dead yesterday afternoon in Newport, Ky. He had been missing since Friday from the store. A person was found with him. They evidently committed suicide.

Mr. Kelsey, of Salt Lake, who has been a Mormon for twenty-six years, has delivered two lectures at Omaha upon Mormonism and the mines of Utah. He condemns the course of Brigham Young, and believes that the mining population will accumulate in Utah and destroy his control and lead the people forward in the march of progress and civilization. He goes East to speak at important points.

The Cable News.

The Bonaparte dynasty has been completely overthrown. The Corps Legislatif has so declared, and the French people have invaded the Tuileries, torn down the throne and pitched the busts of the Bonapartes into the Seine—all of which looks very much like Napoleon was done for. He himself is a prisoner in a Prussian fortress and has already been humbled before the King in the presence of Bismarck.

In Paris, the very latest accounts say, a Republic has been declared, with General Trochu as President. The Orleans Princes are on their way there, but they will doubtless meet with a cold reception where the universal cry is "Vive la Republique."

The dispatches this morning contain further particulars of the battle of Sedan, where the magnificent army of McMahon was cut to pieces and utterly destroyed. The details will be read with interest.

The Lagrange Convention.

The Democratic Convention in this district, to nominate a candidate for Congress, will be held at Lagrange on Thursday next, September 8th. By an arrangement with the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Railroad persons attending this convention will be taken the round trip for one fare.

Delegates to the Convention.

The following gentlemen were elected to the Congressional nominating convention to be held at Lagrange on Thursday next, the 8th inst:

First Ward, First Precinct—Chas. McCarty, Logan Edwards, Elias Childers.

Boston precinct—Dr. R. W. Pearce, Richard H. Isaacs. These delegates were instructed to cast their votes for Hon. Boyd Winchester.

Fairmount Precinct—Dr. A. R. Graves, W. C. Seaton, Thos. H. Thiston.

Schnadein's precinct—Jacob Wetterle, John Brady.

Fisherville precinct—Jas. Robinson, J. H. Gilliland, J. Y. Netherton.

Shively's precinct—Clarence J. Prentice, Mart Q. Walker.

Gilman's precinct—Alfred Herr, J. C. Rudy, J. B. Parks.

Middletown Precinct—The Democratic voters of the Middletown precinct assembled in Middletown, September 3, 1870, and organized by electing Major Downey chairman and R. G. Vance secretary. On motion it was agreed that the delegates should be instructed to cast the vote of the precinct for the candidate receiving the highest vote cast in this meeting, which resulted in favor of Mr. Winchester. The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected delegates to the Congressional convention to meet at Lagrange on the 8th inst.: S. L. Gaar, Minor O'Bannon, Wm. Waters, L. P. Wetherby and R. G. Vance—each being authorized to appoint alternate in the event of absence. On motion of R. G. Vance the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Democracy of the Middletown precinct, in mass meeting assembled, recommend to the party of the State our neighbor, Samuel L. Geiger, as a suitable candidate for Lieutenant Governor, knowing him sound in principle and earnest in its support, honest and faithful alike to principles and party; whose life-long service guarantees to the people of Kentucky a tried and efficient statesman peculiarly fitted for the crisis.

On motion of S. L. Gaar the Democratic papers of the district were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. Thereupon the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN DOWNEY, Ch'm'n.

R. G. VANCE, Sec'y.

The Southern Standard Scale Works Partially Destroyed by Fire.

About half-past eight o'clock last night the rear of the Southern Standard Scale Works of Messrs. Zahn & Rankin, on Main street, between Ninth and Tenth, was discovered to be on fire. From some cause the key to signal box No. 51, corner of Main and Tenth streets, could not be obtained, and the alarm was given from No. 67, Main and Twelfth streets. This delay enabled the flames to get a good headway, and when the engines reached the spot, which was in a few minutes after the alarm was given, the entire rear portion of the building, which was of frame, was in flames. The building on the east is occupied by Waters & Fox as an oil mill and white-lead works, and was filled with inflammable materials. At one time it was in imminent danger, and, but for the active and efficient services of the firemen, would have been destroyed. In a short time the flames were subdued, but not until about half of the building was burned. Messrs. Zahn & Rankin had about $12,000 worth of scales and stock in the building, which was damaged by fire, water and removal to the extent of about $4000. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000. It is owned by Waters & Fox. Messrs. Zahn & Rankin's stock was insured in the Ætna, of Hartford, for $3,000, and in the Western Insurance Company, of this city, for $1,500.

Center College.

At a recent meeting of the Masters of Center College, Danville, Kentucky, Prof. O. Beatty was elected president of the college. The new president has been connected with the College, first as a student and then as a professor, for more than thirty years. He is one of the most eminent and accomplished professors of the mixed mathematics and the natural sciences in the country. His attainments in these departments of knowledge gained for him the honorary decree of Doctor of Law from the college at Princeton, N. J.

Prof. Beatty is, of course well known to all those who have been students at the College during the present generation; and they will, with one consent, accept his election to the presidency as the best appointment that could have been made, and as giving the highest promise of the future prosperity of the institution. He is a native of the State, educated within its limits, identified with its people and its best institutions, and thoroughly prepared to train the youth of Kentucky for an honorable career.

Burglaries at Eminence.

A gang of burglars visited Eminence, Ky., on Sunday night, and rifled several of the finest residences of that beautiful little town, helping themselves to watches and money at pleasure. Among the articles taken were a fine gold watch from Mr. Thos. Thornton, a silver watch from Mr. Thos. O'Donald, and about forty dollars in money from Mr. James Crawford. The party came into the town during the day and attracted attention and suspicion by their appearance. There were five of them in all. First, three came together on horseback and stopped at a hotel for dinner. Subsequently two others came and put up at a different hotel, but the whole party mobilized and left town late in the afternoon. It is supposed they returned at night and committed the burglaries, which were not discovered until the next morning, by which time the thieves had made good their escape.

Nelson County Fair.

The Nelson county Fair commences at Bardstown to-day (6th inst.), and will continue until Saturday. This Association have enlarged their amphitheater and greatly improved their grounds this season, and visitors will find Bardstown a delightful place during the Fair. A special train will be run during the Fair, charging $2 for the round trip, leaving Louisville at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Bardstown at 9:30, and return same day, leaving Bardstown at 5:15 p. m., and arrive at Louisville at 7:20. Bardstown is only thirty-nine miles from the city, and this Fair presents a fine opportunity to Louisvillians to spend the day in the country.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

ONE firm in this city sold seventy-five Prussian flags yesterday.

JUDGE J. M. ALEXANDER, of Fleming, was in the city yesterday.

THE jail had J. Carpenter, T. Metcalfe and M. Bruce, for drunkenness, last night.

S. ULLMAN, Esq., has our thanks for fresh Eastern papers in advance of the mails.

MR. CHARLES HENDON, who was severely hurt by the premature discharge of a blast at the canal a few days ago, is rapidly improving in health.

A YOUNG man in this city is suffering very greatly from being poisoned by wearing a glazed paper collar. His neck and throat are badly ulcerated.

THE Fifth-street sewer, between Market and Jefferson, is nearly completed, and that square will be thrown open to the public in the course of a few days.

COL. BAYNE, while at work at the machinery in Lewis' planing-mill, on Tenth, between Madison and Chestnut, yesterday afternoon, had his left hand badly crushed.

DURING the dramatic season, Morris A. Warner and E. W. Hays will publish a daily paper called the "Lorgnette," which will contain the official programme of the Louisville Opera House.

MR. CONRAD J. WEBER, the Coroner elect, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday. His office will be at the livery stable of C. W. Field, on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson.

MR. CHARLES M. THRUSTON, the newly elected Clerk of the County Court, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday. Messrs. William Loran and Robert W. Herr were sworn in as deputies.

A SHOOTING affray took place at Old Deposit station, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Sunday. A negro insulted a white man, who retaliated by firing seven shots at the negro, none of which took effect.

WOLF KAHN, now confined in the county jail awaiting sentence, has been pardoned. Kahn is an aged, infirm man, with a helpless family and entirely broken up by his litigations. He was convicted of having knowingly received stolen goods.

ABOUT five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a black horse, attached to a wagon belonging to the American Express Company, ran away at a tearing rate down the levee past Fourth street. He was finally checked up without doing any damage.

THE Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment against Albert Powers, the young man who shot and wounded Annie Railbourne, the keeper of a house of ill-fame, on Lafayette street, a few weeks ago. The woman has not yet recovered from the wound.

THE Democratic meeting at Middletown Saturday expressed its preference for Hon. Samuel L. Geiger for Lieutenant-Governor. This is a high compliment to this able and most excellent gentleman from his old friends and neighbors and one of which he is entirely worthy.

THE Germans of this city had a general jollification last night, over the recent Prussian victories. Flags were thrown to the breeze, bonfires lighted, and houses illuminated. The office of Theodore Schwartz, Prussian Consul, corner of Fifth and Main, was very handsomely lighted up.

THE plans and specifications for a fine new hotel at Procter's Cave have been shown to us by Mr. C. N. Webb, a builder of this city. He has contracted with Mr. L. J. Procter, proprietor of Mammoth and Procter's Caves to commence work in October and to complete the hotel by the first of June next.

ON Sunday afternoon the body of a boy, apparently about 14 years of age, was found floating in the Ohio river, about sixteen miles below this city. There was nothing upon his person by which he could be identified, but he is supposed to have drowned here. He was buried on the farm of Capt. Jones, near the place where he was found.

ON the 20th of July last a man named Cris. Koppel, living near the Southern boundary of the city, committed an outrage upon Lizzie Short and Theresa Hoff, two little girls under twelve years of age. The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court yesterday returned indictments against him in both cases. The penalty upon conviction is death.

THE details of the terrible murder of Caritu M. Montgomery, at the cross-roads in this county, are still fresh in the minds of our readers. Matthew Shannahan, who is charged with the crime, had a preliminary examination on Saturday and yesterday. The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court returned an indictment a true bill for murder against him.

A MAN from some interior county in this State came to this city one day last week, and registered at the Willard Hotel as J. L. Herring. He left very suddenly and in an unusual manner, and has not been heard from since. It is said that while here he drank very hard, and it is supposed that he was laboring under a very severe attack of delirium tremens.

THE contract for laying the Nicolson pavement on Second street, between Main and Jefferson, was awarded to parties from Chicago. They commenced work and removed the metal between Market and Main, and yesterday began removing the metal between Market and Jefferson. The City Engineer notified them not to tear up that square until the pavement was laid on that already rendered impassible. They refused to desist, and the police were called upon, who compelled the men to quit work.

LOUISVILLE contains more dog thieves than any other city in the world. It is very annoying to gentlemen who are fond of field sports, after taking extra pains to preserve their dogs from policemen's pills, to find that their fine setters and pointers have mysteriously disappeared through the agency of canine larcenists. The dog-stealing gentry mark all the fine hunting dogs, and just as the shooting season opens capture them, either for the purpose of securing the reward offered by the owner, or to dispose of them at good prices to sportsmen in other cities.

THE CITY COURT.

Judge Price on the Bench—His Charge to the Grand Jury, Instructions to Police, Etc.

Yesterday morning, being the first Monday in September, the newly-elected city officers were sworn in. Judge Craig was present, and took leave of the gentlemen of the bar in a courtly and dignified manner. He returned thanks to them for the uniform kindness and respect shown him, and said that, if he had ever allowed anything to escape him in the discharge of his duty that had in the slightest degree wounded the feelings of any one, he now took occasion to ask their forgiveness. As he was retiring, Mr. J. D. Harrington stepped forward, and, in a very neat presentation speech, presented the Judge with a beautiful gold-headed cane bearing the following inscription: "Hon. E. S. Craig, from the members of the bar and officers of the City Court, Sept. 5, 1870."

The Judge, with considerable emotion, replied in a speech which was replete with kindness and good feeling, and which did credit to both his head and heart.

Judge Price then took the bench and the regular proceedings of the Court went on. The grand and petit juries were empanneled and the business of the court was dispatched with a promptness and dignity truly commendable. Below will be found Judge Price's charge to the jury and his instructions to the police, both of which are pregnant with judicious and well-timed advice.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

You have been lawfully summoned and empannelled. It will be your duty to diligently inquire into and presentments make of all violations of the penal laws occuring in the city limits. The position of a grand juryman is a most responsible one. Unless they do their duty the aim of the law becomes paralyzed, and bad and vicious persons grow bolder, and the commission of offenses become more frequent. But when grand jurors do their whole duty, and bring to the bar of Justice all who violate the law, and make public example of them, then the bold grow timid and are deterred from the commission of crime.

In investigating the case of any citizen, the jurors should be patient and make diligent inquiry, and if, after a full investigation, they believe a conviction should be had, then they should return a true bill. But if they should believe that the parties prosecuting are actuated by any bad spirit, and that probably the defendant might have honorable witnesses who could explain away the charges, then it would be the duty of the grand jury to have such witnesses summoned before them. I would not advise, as a general practice, to examine witnesses on both sides. I would only advise as I have indicated before.

It is not necessary for me to call your attention to all the evils that exist in our midst, but I feel it to be my duty to speak to you particularly about two great evils. I regard the carrying of deadly weapons as one of the worst evils of the age; it is the permitting of this practice that causes so many murders in the land. Then let us do all we can to suppress it. The selling of liquor to minors should be stopped, for out of this practice grows more evils than were ever let out of Pandora's box. The prosperity and peace of thousands of families have been destroyed by it. We have taverns and coffee-houses that have license to sell to persons who have arrived at the age of maturity, and this is all very well. I don't believe that any law can ever be passed that will enforce temperance upon any community. I believe that as long as time lasts liquors will be drunk, but notwithstanding this I am not willing that the youth of this city shall have unbridled license to drink spirituous liquors, and I intend to do all in my power to prevent it.

Mr. Hagan, the City Attorney, is an efficient officer, and will be with you frequently and give you such advice as to the law as you may require.

The Clerk will issue such processes as you may need for procuring the attendance of witnesses. The Marshal and his deputies, who are all good officers, will have such witnesses before you as you may indicate.

The Grand Jury is composed of sixteen members; the law requires the concurrence of twelve to make a true bill. You must be punctual in your attendance, for if one member should be absent, his absence stops the working of the whole jury.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE POLICE.

I wish to say to the police that their office is one of great importance. They are the guardians of the lives and property of the citizens. Each one should be discreet and prudent. If he is not versed in the duties of the office he should apply himself diligently until he learns what is necessary. He should never be harsh, but should be mild, amiable and forbearing. When he takes a prisoner into custody he should treat him humanely and never use any more force than is necessary. Some policemen think they will not be considered efficient officers unless they make frequent arrests. A policeman's efficiency does not depend upon the number of arrests he makes in a given time. Very many times he deserves more credit for taking a citizen to his home than taking him to jail. In many cases you will be called upon to go to houses of ill-fame to quell disturbances. In many instances you will find that furniture has been broken and destroyed, and the inmates of the house have been ill-treated. In such cases, it has been the practice of some policemen to arrest the inmates of the house, and not the parties causing the disturbance. They should arrest the parties in fault, and none others. In regard to such houses, I wish you to state to the keepers of them that they will not be allowed to receive minors into their houses. It is bad enough for men who have formed their habits to go into such places, but the youth, who can be so easily corrupted, should never be allowed to enter them.

Policemen can do nothing more laudable than preventing the sale of liquors to minors.

You can do much in suppressing the practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons; this should be done if possible, for killing will be less frequent in our city.

See that the ladies are protected and treated politely.

You are all sagacious men and it is not necessary for me to say any more than to enjoin upon you all to do your duty. I will enforce the law as far as I am able, and sustain the police force in everything I believe to be right

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Resolutions on the Death of Miss Annie T. Board—A Training School—Finance Report—The Fourth-ward School—The Male High School—Professor Kothe—Transfers—The Eleventh-ward Schools—The Colored Schools—Resolutions, Etc.

The School Board met in regular session last night, President Morris in the chair. Eighteen members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The chair officially announced the death of Miss Annie Board, whereupon Mr. Duvall made a motion that the chair appoint a committee to draft resolutions of regret upon her decease, which motion prevailed.

The report of the committee on finance was read and adopted. It showed an expenditure of $5,065 50 for the month of August, 1870.

The chair announced that the Fulton-street school property had been sold, and recommended that steps be taken for renting a house for school purposes until the new school house is built.

The plans and specifications of the new school-house, to be built in the Fourth ward, some place on Main street, C. J. Clarke, architect, were presented to the board and accepted.

A communication from Prof. W. W. McDonald, asking for the appointment of a tutor to assist in the department of pure mathematics, ancient languages and belles lettres, was presented and adopted, and Prof. McAfee elected to the position, with a salary of $1,000 per annum. There having been some misunderstanding on the part of the students in the Male High School, since the University system has been introduced into it, the faculty recommended the following requirements for the degree of A. M.: Certificates of graduation in all of the schools taught in the institution. Requirements for the degree of A. B.—Certificates of graduation in belles lettres, ancient and modern languages, chemistry and technology, pure mathematics as far as the calculus; applied mathematics so far as embraces surveying, descriptive geometry and mechanics. Requirements for the degree of B. S.—Certificates of graduation in English language and literature, pure mathematics, applied mathematics, chemistry, and technology. Requirements for the degree of C. E.—Certificates same as B. S.

A communication from Prof. Kothe, asking the the Board to reinstate him in the position from which he was displaced for conduct unbecoming a teacher before the recent Examining Committee, was read and laid upon the table for consideration.

Mr. Jos. Clark, assistant music teacher, asked for an advance of $200 per annum on his salary, which was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

Miss Brayard was made an assistant German teacher in the Second-ward school, and Miss Fannie Williams and Miss Nettie McMullen were confirmed teachers in the Third-ward school.

A large number of applications for transfers of children to the different ward schools were granted.

Mr. Kinney announced that the Seventeenth-street school was opened yesterday, as was also the church in California, and that the attendance of children was large. He stated that the Duncan-street school was not yet finished, and consequently was not yet opened.

A resolution authorizing the building committee to advertise for proposals for building a schoolhouse in place of the one in the First ward recently sold was adopted.

The following was presented:

Resolved, That those children living south of Grayson street and west of Twenty-first street, within the city limits, be permitted to attend the Madison street school. Adopted.

The following teachers were confirmed: Prof. J. Schenck, Principal; Miss Nina Buechler, Assistant; B. W. Walde and E. A. Bacher, Principals; Miss Mary Glass, Assistant; Mr. Schwanckhouse (to the place vacated by the dismissal of Mr. Kothe); Miss Ella McCall, first class assistant; Miss Carrie Crenshaw, second class assistant; Miss Lieu Barry, third class assistant.

The Committee on Colored Schools offered the following, which were adopted:

RULES GOVERNING BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ARTICLE 4TH, Sec. 18. The Committee on Public Colored Schools for the city of Louisville shall have the immediate control and supervision of the public colored schools, and report from time to time upon their condition, character and efficiency.

Sec. 19. In connection with the Committee on Public Colored Schools there shall be a Board of Visitors, composed of nine colored men, who shall be appointed annually by the Committee on Public Colored Schools, and whose duty it shall be to visit said schools and report to said committee the efficiency of the teachers and schools, and who shall exercise a general supervision over said schools, and through whom the moral character of all applicants for positions in said public schools shall be made known to said committee. The Board of Visitors shall report directly to the Committee on Public Colored Schools, and exercise their authority only through said committee.

Sec. 20. The same rules and regulations shall govern the teachers and scholars of the public colored schools as are now in force in the public ward schools of the city of Louisville, with the exception that the average number of pupils to each teacher shall be sixty as the minimum.

Sec. 21. The same graded system and the same text books now in force and used in the public ward schools shall be in force and used in the public colored schools.

Sec. 22. There shall be an examination of all teachers now employed in the colored schools, and of all applicants for positions as teachers in said schools, on —— day of September, 1870, and thereafter all applicants shall be examined in the month of July, annually, under the control of the Committee on Examination and Course of Study of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 23. No one shall be employed as a teacher in the public colored schools unless he, or she, is of good moral character and has a certificate, granted after examination, signed by the officers of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 24. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools shall monthly, upon the report of the principal of each school, signed by the Board of Visitors and countersigned by the chairman of the Committee on Public Colored Schools, pay the teachers employed in said public colored schools their pro rata each of the public colored school fund then in the treasury, and shall pay none other than those in the employ and under the control of the Board of Trustees from said fund.

WM. KENDRICK,
WM. DRYSDALE,
JOHN D. POPE,
W. F. MILLER,
Committee on Public Colored Schools.

Next Saturday at 10 o'clock was appointed as the time of examining colored teachers.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions upon the demise of Miss Board presented the following, which were adopted:

Miss Anna T. Board, late teacher of the Sixth-ward district school, of this city, died in Meade county, Kentucky, on the 28th day of August, 1870, in the 22d year of her age, at which place she was spending the school vacation among her relatives.

Miss Board was born in Meade county, and at an early age with her parents removed to this city, and was educated in our public schools. The greater part of her school days were spent in the old Fifth—now Seventh—ward school. From thence she passed into the Female High School, where she was a pupil for two years. While in this school she won the respect, favor and confidence of her instructors by faithful attention to duty and diligence in her studies. At the termination of this period, her father having died, she felt it incumbent upon her to do something to aid her mother and her younger sister and brother. She stood an examination for a teacher's certificate June, 1867, and obtained it. In September following she was elected a teacher in the Seventh-ward School, then under the charge of Mr. Samuel Browder, where she taught five months. She was then elected to fill a vacancy in the Third-ward school under the charge of Mr. W. H. Bartholomew, where she continued to teach until the 1st of May last, at which time the new Sixth-ward school was organized, with Mr. J. M. Allen as principal. Miss Board was then transferred to that school and given a first-class position. In July last she was re-elected to the same position, and it was hoped she would be spared to enter this day upon the discharge of her duty for another school year. Unexpectedly to us she was cut down, and her career, so recently begun and giving such promise of future success and usefulness, was suddenly ended.

Miss Board did not live in vain, nor was her life purposeless. She accomplished her mission. Her life, though short, was a success and a blessing to others, as shown by her faithful discharge of duty as a member of the Church of God, and by her arduous and continuous labors in the Sabbath school. By her pure and consistent life, by her devotion to duty, and by her self-sacrificing spirit, she had won the confidence and affection of all who knew her. She lived and died a Christian.

"Lo! the pris'ner is released,
Lighten'd of her fleshly load;
Where the weary are at rest,
She is gathered in to God."

Resolved, That the Board of School Trustees have received the announcement of the decease of Miss Anna T. Board, late a teacher in the Sixth-ward public school, with feelings of profound sorrow that one so laborious, faithful, and successful as a teacher should, in the midst of her usefulness, be so suddenly stricken down by the hand of death.

Resolved, That this Board tender to the relations of the deceased its warmest sympathies in this the hour of their bereavement, caused by an inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That a copy of this report be furnished the family of the deceased by the secretary of this board, and that it be recorded upon its minutes.

ALEX. DUVALL, Sr., Ch'm'n,
L. L. WARREN,
NICHOLAS MILLER.

A long circular letter from the committee on a training school for the instruction of teachers for the public schools was submitted to the board for consideration.

Mr. Drysdale offered a resolution to have 5,000 black permits printed for use of the board, which was adopted.

A motion to adjourn prevailed, and the board will meet again on the first Monday night in October, 1870.

BASE BALL.

The Atlantics Defeated at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—The game to-day between the Forest City, of Cleveland, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, resulted in favor of the former. The following is the score by innings:

Atlantic	0	1	0	0	0	5	7	0	—13
Forest City	0	0	2	2	10	0	1	0	—15

The White Stockings Win Another Game.

CHICAGO, September 5.—In the base ball game here to-day between our White Stockings and the Rockford Forest Citys, the former won by 13 to 6, the game being closed after the fifth inning on account of rain.

The following is the score of a very remarkable game played at New York Saturday between the Mutuals and Unions:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Unions	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Mutuals	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	3	—12

McKnight, of the Alleghenys, and E. White, of the Forest Citys, were each hit in the mouth by foul tips in the Allegheny-Forest City game. The former had to retire.

The Falls City club started yesterday evening for Evansville, Henderson, &c. They will be absent all week.

The Actives beat the Atlantics yesterday in a game of seven innings by a score of 40 to 31.

The Richmonds beat the Tempests yesterday by the close score of 43 to 42.

CITY BUSINESS.

Mrs. Nold's Female Seminary.

Mrs. W. B. Nold has reason to congratulate herself on the great success attending the fall opening of the Louisville Female College yesterday. In both the boarding and day departments the large number of pupils who presented themselves indicated a most auspicious term. Mrs. Nold's corps of skilled and experienced teachers is ample and complete, and we hear in addition that Rev. G. M. Everhart will deliver a course of lectures on Geology, to be continued during the session.

A rare opportunity to purchase town lots in the growing town of Glasgow, Ky., to which town the branch railroad will be completed and cars running by the 15th of September, is now offered. Glasgow is surrounded by a rich and productive region and has tributary a very extensive back country. See advertisement of B. Lawless, Sr., in another column. He offers a number of fine building lots for sale at auction in various localities in that town. Sale 22d inst.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

J. ROY PRICE, JUDGE.

MONDAY, Sept. 5.

As is usual on Monday morning, the docket was full of cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They were disposed of as follows:

Samuel Cochran, Ed. Murray, C. Conway, Martin Ryan, R. Smith, Michael Groppen, Pat Maley, John Howell, Michael Kennedy, Robert Miller, Lewis Carter, Samuel Crutchfield, Ben Preston, John Parish, Wm. Patterson, Charles Ford, Billy Smith, Richard Cook, P. Young, Ed. Murphy, Harvey Riley, [illegible] C. D. Bohner, John Lynch, Pete Brooks, continued. Anna Breeding, James Paton, John Kinney, C. Thomas, Fred Zimmerman, discharged. Lee Shackleman, fined $5 and held in $300 bail for five months. Wm. Bruce, fined $5 and held in $100 bail for 30 days. James Parr, discharged.

Joseph Frabey, abuse of family; discharged.

Clarence Howell, suspected felon; discharged.

John H. Young, assault on C. H. Isaacs; discharged.

John Galway, stealing a gold watch from some unknown person; continued till Wednesday.

John Rungar, stealing a carpet sack and clothing from Anton Somar; bail in $100 to answer a felony.

Thomas Ridge and Ed. Hammond, robbing Wm. Minton; continued till Tuesday week.

Sip Bishop, obtaining money under false pretenses from Anna Talbot, alias Sinora Wilkinson, and one Thompson; bail in $500 to behave for one year.

John Weaver and —— Shebuck, felony; sent to the House of Refuge.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The following grand jury was impaneled and sworn: George W. Morris, foreman; Charles A. Pettit, W. A. Ronald, Norbin Arterburn, Benoni Figg, George Hikes, R. A. Liter, F. L. Bland, W. H. McKnight, Aaron Ray, Moses Timmons, Alvin Wood, W. P. Doerson, J. F. Graves, George T. Cammack, J. B. Chambers.

The following disposition was made of the cases called:

Commonwealth vs. Robert Thompson, hog-stealing; docketed for the 11th day, November term.

Commonwealth vs. Joe Batman, forgery; docketed for 11th day, November term.

Commonwealth vs. Bernard Strube, malicious wounding; same order.

Commonwealth vs. Green Blair, malicious wounding; docketed for 15th day November term.

Commonwealth vs. Dan. Brown, shooting at without wounding; jury and verdict guilty, $500 and judgment.

Commonwealth vs. John Croan, misdemeanor; docketed for 15th day November term.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Strother; postponed for Commonwealth to 1st day September term, 1872. (In penitentiary for three years for burglary.)

Commonwealth vs. Emiline Martin, larceny; nolle pros.

Commonwealth vs. Lyman Gustman, obtaining property by false pretenses; nolle pros.

Commonwealth vs. B. F. Chickering, disorderly house; nolle pros.

Alex. Thruston, hog stealing; nolle pros.

Commonwealth vs. B. Kane, misdemeanor; postponed for defendant until the 8th day, November term.

Commonwealth vs. Stacey Applegate, misdemeanor; jury, and laid over until to-morrow evening.

The following indictments, true bills, were returned:

Thos. Flynn, malicious wounding.

Chas. Kappel, rape upon Lizzie Short, a white female under twelve years of age. The penalty upon conviction is death. The accused is now in jail, bail having been refused.

Pat Dulaney, larceny.

John Armstrong, obtaining property by false pretenses.

Chris. Kappel, rape upon Theresa Hoff, a white female under twelve years of age.

Annie Hicks, larceny.

Mary McBride, larceny.

Wm. Good. Wm. Riddleberger, John Shepley, Julian Kuntz, Jacob Ritter, Andy Staab, and Mike Horsen, larceny.

Matthew Shannahan, murder of Carster W. Montgomery.

Champ Cooper, larceny.

Albert Powers, malicious wounding.

The following indictment was dismissed: Sam Berman, larceny.

The following cases are docketed for trial today:

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Bower, passing counterfeit U. S. Treasury notes.

Same vs. Nancy Anderson, larceny.

Same vs. Mary Washington, receiving stolen property.

Same vs. Wm. Lipsknight, larceny.

Same vs. Wm. Pickles, malicious wounding.

Same vs. Thomas Miles, larceny.

Same vs. W. W. Owens, uttering an altered draft; two indictments.

Same vs. Merritt Woodfolk, hog stealing.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Wheat Sacks in Court—Suit to Recover the Same.

W. C. Smith and J. E. Bryan, partners as Smith & Bryan, plaintiffs, vs. W. N. Theveat, defendant—Petition.

The plaintiffs, W. C. Smith and J. C. Bryan, partners, trading and doing business under the firm name of Smith & Bryan, state that the defendant, W. N. Theveat, is indebted to them in the sum of two hundred dollars for four hundred sacks furnished by plaintiffs to defendant; and which defendant agreed and promised to return to plaintiffs, but has wholly failed to do so, although the same have often been demanded of defendant; and defendant has refused and still refuses to deliver and return the same to plaintiffs; and plaintiffs state that said sacks were of the value, and were, and are, reasonably worth the sum of fifty cents each, making a total of two hundred dollars; and defendant is justly indebted to plaintiff in said sum for said sacks. Our account, therefore, is hereby filed as part hereof, marked exhibit "A." No part of said debt has been paid, but the same is still owing and justly due the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs state that their claim in this action is due by account for four hundred sacks, delivered to defendant by plaintiffs, which defendant agreed to return, but has failed and refused to do so, although the same has been demanded of him. Said sacks were and are of the value of fifty cents each; that their claim is just, and plaintiffs believe they ought to receive the sum of two hundred dollars, and that the defendant has departed from this State with intent to defraud his creditors. Wherefore plaintiff prays for an attachment against the property of defendant, and on final hearing they pray that the attachment be sustained, and for all other general and equitable relief.

This petition was filed yesterday.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Wm. E. Loran and R. W. Herr sworn deputy clerks.

A. L. Gaar was appointed constable, vice Conrad Weber, resigned.

Anna Maria Stein qualified as administratrix, with the will annexed, of Jno. G. Stein.

Martin Enright qualified as administrator de bonis non of Elizabeth Enright, deceased.

Jeptha Shouse qualified as administrator of Stephen T. Reid, deceased.

Sarah A. Reid renounced her right to qualify as administratrix of S. T. Reid, deceased.

N. T. Ragland, A. Vanarsdale, and A. B. D. Carpenter were appointed appraisers of S. T. Reid's estate.

Margaret J. Johnson qualified as administratrix of Wm. D. Johnson, deceased.

S. S. Hite, Alfred Herr and John L. Herr were appointed appraisers of W. D. Johnston's estate.

Geo. W. Conn qualified as guardian of George W. Conn; Jos. Carithers qualified as guardian of Fannie E. Figg; Jos. Carithers qualified as guardian of Leonard E. Figg.

Will of Jos. Schachuer was probated and ordered to be recorded; will of John G. Stein was probated and ordered to be recorded.

The estates of Isaac and Rebecca Owings, deceased, were committed to the hands of the public administrator, Thos. S. Robar.

The following rules were continued one week: Commonwealth vs. Kate Conley, administratrix of Michael Conley, deceased; Commonwealth vs. John B. McCarthy, administrator of Elvira Broyles, deceased; Commonwealth vs. Isaac Miller, guardian of Cata. Lewgans's children.

Commonwealth vs. Martin Wurtzelberger, guardian of H. Weber, &c., continued one week and time given to take affidavits.

Commonwealth vs. John J. Calloway, administrator of Isham Talcott, deceased, and response of administrator filed.

John Robb sworn and qualified as County Surveyor. R. B. Porter as Deputy County Surveyor.

Inventory of the estate of M. D. Levy filed and ordered to record.

Inventory of the estate of George Steeley filed and ordered to record.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas H. Crawford, guardian of Catherine E. Kennedy; response of guardian filed and rule dismissed.

The following settled accounts were filed and laid over: Math. Fehder, guardian of Mary Esseg; Eliza Mankin, guardian of Charles J. Mankin.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Sudden Disappearance of an Old Citizen—Probable Murder.

Some weeks since a dispute arose between Abraham Funk and a man named Ellingsworth, near Jeffersontown, in this county, about some trivial matter, and until Sunday last the friends of the parties thought that it was all amicably settled. On Sunday, however, Ellingsworth went to Funk's house and requested him to go with him to a neighbor's, saying that it would require but a couple of hours. Mr. Funk, not thinking of being in danger, consented to go, and the two men set out for the contemplated visit. Mr. Funk did not return on Sunday night, and his wife knowing that it was a very unusual thing for him to stay away began a search for him on yesterday, which seemed to prove fruitless, as he could not be found. After a diligent and useless search, she sent word to Jeffersontown and Mr. James Shafer, the constable in that precinct, summoned a posse and scoured the woods in the vicinity, without success in finding the supposed murdered man.

During yesterday Detective Bligh, of this city, went out in that neighborhood for the purpose of ferreting out what was supposed to be a foul and cold-blooded murder. After the return of Mr. Bligh last night, a rumor was current to the effect that Funk's body had been found, and that Ellingsworth, the murderer, had been captured, but if this was so the prisoner had not arrived at the jail at a late hour last night. At all events there is something wrong about the continued absence of Mr. Funk, and it will require time to unfold the mystery.

An Unknown Man Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at Orrill's Landing, on the Ohio river, sixteen miles below this city, on yesterday. He was about five feet four inches in hight, dark hair and sandy mustache; had on black doeskin pantaloons and one fine boot, about number five. There were no papers or other articles upon his person, by which his name or place of residence could be ascertained. The body is supposed to be that of the young man who was drowned at Portland a few days since. The following is the inquest in the case, it being the first one held under the administration of the new Coroner:

INQUEST NO. 1—Held at Orrill's Landing, on the Ohio river, sixteen miles below Louisville, upon the body of an unknown man. Verdict—That he came to his death from accidental drowning.

C. J. WEBER, Coroner.

The Fair Next Week.

Family tickets, good for the whole week of our coming fair, and placed at the low price of five dollars, have been placed for sale at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard's and Walker's. During the week our citizens will be waited upon by officers of the fair, and it is desirable that they will all provide themselves with tickets. The Fair promises to be a great success, and all it needs is the active co-operation of our people to make it so.

The Inlets of Louisville.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Permit me through your columns to call attention to the condition of one of the important inlets to our city—that of the Brownsboro road. I am confident our energetic Mayor has never been over the fill leading from the Brownsboro road into the city. I am certain if he has no police upon his life he will speedily take one out if he has to travel over this route often.

Now, I ask our Mayor, in behalf of the traveling public, to please look into this matter a little. If he can't give us a Nicolson pavement give us a safe and smooth route, and we will subscribe ourselves Yours gratefully, ——.

CITY FEATURES.

The Universal Exposition

received two hundred dozen toy dolls; in fancy goods the most complete assortment can be found; one hundred dozen kid gloves at 87 cts. It is probable these goods cannot be purchased again to sell for the same money, on account of the European war. It is impossible to specify one-quarter of the articles this store is receiving. It is very interesting to see the display even if the party does not intend purchasing.

☞ We call the especial attention of those in search of cheap and comfortable homes to Morris, Southwick & Co.'s auction sale next Saturday, September 10, of Seventeenth-street house, Grayson-street cottage and Green-street cottage. See auction column.

Infants.

The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed as it were into quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup.

School Books.

School Books, at W. Scott Glore's.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

To the Ladies.

The attention of the ladies is especially called to the large assortment of combs, brushes, toilet articles, new styles rubber jet and imitation jewelry, just received at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Louisville Female Seminary.

The twentieth annual session of this famous institution of learning will commence on Monday, at the Seminary, corner of First and Chestnut streets. There will be ample and comfortable accommodations for forty boarders and one hundred and ten day pupils. The very best of instructors have been engaged. The French language will be taught by M'lle Tissette, a Parisian lady, who will reside in the family, and the pupils will be familiarized with the language by every-day conversation. Mathematics will be taught by a male teacher of acknowledged ability. Four scientific lectures will be delivered each week by a distinguished professor of modern science. Six lady teachers will reside in the family, and others will be engaged daily in imparting instruction to the pupils. Every care will be taken to secure the health and comfort of the pupils. The reputation of Mrs. W. B. Nold, Principal, as an instructress of females is second to none, and parents who entrust their daughters to her can rest assured that nothing that will tend to their comfort or advancement in their studies will be left undone.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Merchants

will find it to their interest to examine the large stock of rubber clothing, rubber shoes, and black jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Chapman Sisters.

The charming Chapman sisters, always great favorites with the Louisville public, attracted an immense audience to the Masonic Temple last night. The sisters have lost none of freshness and vivacity, and their appearance was greeted with rounds of applause. Bishop is as genial and jovial as of yore, and in the opening piece of Your Life's in Danger kept the audience in a roar. The musical extravaganza of Kenilworth is full of ludicrous situations and laughable incident. Bishop as Queen Elizabeth was immense. Blanche as the Earl of Leicester and Ella as Amy Robsort won new laurels. Miss Jennie Gilmer as Sir Walter Raleigh made a decided hit. The same bill will be repeated to-night. Go early if you would secure a seat.

The Mendelssohn Rehearsals.

The private rehearsals of the Mendelssohn Society will begin to-night, September 6. It is important that all the old members should be present this evening, that the relative strength of the parts may be discovered and any deficiencies existing supplied at once by selection from a number of qualified singers desirous of uniting with the Society.

The rehearsals will be held, as formerly, in the chapel of the Central Ward school, corner Center and Walnut. With punctuality, diligence and earnestness on the part of the members a point of excellence will be reached this year never before attained.

Revenue.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Having noticed, some time since, in one of your columns a list exempt from Government tax, dating from October, 1870, I am desirous to know if a person making application from May, 1870, is compelled to pay for twelve months, or only up to October, the time specified. Answer through your columns. A SUBSCRIBER.

The existing internal revenue law was not changed by the act of July 14, 1870, so far as refers to special tax or licenses. All persons who are doing a business requiring the payment of a special tax, or license tax, must pay the same for the period ending April 30, 1871. After that no license tax is required, except for beer, spirits and tobacco.

Additional Mail Facilities.

The New Albany Ledger of yesterday says:

In answer to a communication addressed to the Postoffice Department with reference to the mails between this city and Louisville by Hon. M. C. Kerr, the following reply has been received:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 31, 1870.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that an order has been made designating the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company as mail messenger between New Albany and Louisville, for the conveyance of the mail twice daily, or oftener if required and cars are run. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. L. FRENCH,
Acting Second Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, New Albany, Ind.

☞ The following verses, sung by an old negro at the Martha's Vineyard camp meeting, certainly belong to the day's history:

I'd rather spend my life to pray,
Want to cross over see my Lord,
Than live in hell half a day,
Want to cross over see my Lord.

Gabriel camped in the middle of the air,
Want to cross over see my Lord,
So sound the trumpet everywhere,
Want to cross over see my Lord.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—River 9 feet 5 inches. Weather cool and clear.

EVANSVILLE, Sept. 5.—Weather clear and pleasant. Mercury 86 at highest. River risen eleven inches. Port list—Mollie Moore, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, 9 p. m.; Jennie Harwell, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, 11:35 p. m.; Glasgow, from Louisville to White River, 2:30 a. m.; Tarascon, from Henderson to Louisville, 10 a. m.; Fayette, from Henderson and return; City of Evansville to Cairo; Pine Bluff to Grand View; Evansville to Bowling Green; Sam Orr from Eastport; Norman to Memphis. All the boats had good trips. The Sam Orr was crowded with people and full of freight. On her last trip down the Orr struck some hidden obstruction near where the Cumberland blew up and broke her floor timbers from her forward to her after hatch, but it did not cause her to leak. She braced her timbers down and continued her trip. She goes on the dry docks to-day. The Bermuda came off docks saturday night.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5.—River stationery, with 3 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and cool for the season. Arrived—Burksville and Alpha, Cairo. Departed—Burksville and Alpha, Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 5.—Port List—Idlewild, Evansville packet, 11 p. m.; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; Lightest, Louisville to New Orleans, 1; P. W. Strader, Louisville to St. Louis, 2 p. m.; Shreveport, to St. Louis, 2; Columbia, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 4; Dictator, St. Louis to Belmont, 4. Grand Tower reports the Robert E. Lee hard aground at Island 34. River fell 3 inches. Mercury 74.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—Weather clear. Mercury 78. Arkansas declining, with 4 feet to Little Rock. Departed—Lockwood, Red river; Belle Memphis, St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 5.—Down: Bismarck, 2 a. m.; Grand Era, 8 p. m. Up: Nick Wall, 2 p. m.; City of Alton, 8 p. m. River rising. Weather clear and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Departed: Emilie La Barge for St. Louis.

WASHINGTON.

Important Decisions in Regard to Tobacco.

Porter Not Likely to be Confirmed by the Senate.

Butler About to be Implicated in a Congressional Fraud.

Probable Return of the Cabinet.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE VICE ADMIRALTY.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—There is no immediate prospect of an appointment of a Vice-Admiral in place of Porter, promoted to be Admiral. One reason why the appointment may be delayed until after the Senate shall have taken action upon Porter's nomination arises from the impression that he may not be confirmed, as there is known to be a wide difference of opinion as to his merits among United States Senators. Porter's way of doing things at the Navy Department has not exactly pleased some Congressmen.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

In certain counties of Virginia, where the negroes are in overwhelming majority, the conservatives have adopted a passive policy. It is probable that the Republican convention will generally nominate white men, as many of the colored officials elected at the last township election have failed to qualify, being unable to give the proper security. Even the negroes are getting tired of having the county offices vacant.

THE LOCK COMMISSION

designated to select a suitable lock for bonded cars are still considering plans for the protection of the Government. It is now proposed that the car door shall be locked with a padlock and hasp in the inside, access to the lock being through an arm-hole, which will be covered, and the plate secured by a seal lock on the outside. In this way it is believed it will be impossible for any one to tamper with the lock, especially if the inside lock is in any way complicated. This plan has been submitted to the acting Secretary of the Treasury, and appears to meet with his approval.

THE CENSUS.

The returns of the census of Washington are complete except from one ward, and will show a population of one hundred and ten thousand. This is an increase of seventy-five per cent. over the census of 1860.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE, &C.

It having been reported that charges of fraud on pensioners were on file against other Congressmen besides Butler, of Tennessee, several members have written here to know whether any charges are filed against them. This would look as though they felt guilty.

A TOBACCO DECISION.

In reply to the inquiry of the Collector at Covington, Kentucky, whether the name of the purchaser of tobacco can be substituted in the label or caution for that of the manufacturer, the Internal Revenue Department decides that it cannot. Where a person claiming to be a proprietor has a legal title to a particular brand of tobacco, his claim can be allowed, but of that the collector must be the judge.

A tobacco manufacturer at Louisville, who recently shipped ninety packages by rail, which in transit were exposed to the rains and the stamps destroyed or defaced, has made application for new stamps and been refused, the Revenue Bureau ruling that the Government cannot replace lost or defaced stamps, and if it were proven that the tobacco had been properly stamped, and, as in this case, the absence of the stamps was the result of railroad accident and exposure to the weather, it would be for the courts to decide whether the tobacco could so remain on the transit. The absence of the stamps under the rulings of the bureau, however, is sufficient cause for its seizure.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

The Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of State are not expected here before the 20th inst. Attorney General Ackerman is expected back next Monday or Tuesday.

THE AMES-BUTLER CASE.

The special Commissioner in the Ames-Butler case made another effort to-day to examine Mr. Whitney, but the latter again refused to answer, and his refusal was again brought to the attention of the Court, when Judge Humphreys gave Whitney to understand that his trifling would not be submitted to much longer, and that he must answer the Commissioner, who was directed to proceed with the examination to-morrow. The investigation is to be conducted as secretly as possible. Mr. Whitney refused to-day even to allow one of General Dyer's late counsel to be present. It is pretty well understood that if Whitney tells the truth he cannot fail to implicate Gen. Butler in a transaction that looks very much like accepting a bribe to satisfactorily settle a Congressional investigation. Hence his reluctance to testify.

THE EMPIRE ENDED.

Minister Washburne telegraphs to the Department of State that the Empire is ended, and that the excitement is intense in Paris.

CHICAGO.

Further Particulars of the Great Fire

Many Persons Supposed to Have Been Crushed Beneath the Walls.

LOSS, $2,550,000.

CHICAGO, September 5—It is generally believed that but three person, perished in the great fire, as only that number are publicly known as missing. Several credible persons, however, are positive that they saw a dozen or more persons enter a fated building. One who made a narrow escape, suffering considerable injury, asserts that there were several persons further in the building than he was. One of the missing is Henry Dornheim, salesman for Farwell & Co., who came from New York about a year ago. The others are newsboys. The ruins are yet in too heated a condition to permit of an examination, and fears are entertained, so fierce were the flames and so crushing the weight of the walls, that human remains will be undistinguishable from the whole charred mass.

The owners of the destroyed block have already made arrangements for the erection of new buildings on the old sigte.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The following is a corrected statement of the losses by last night's fire: J. V. Farwell & Co., losses $1,500,000, insurance $750,000; Laflin, Butler & Co., losses $225,000, insurance $15,000; Kirtland, Ordway & Co., losses $150,000, insurance $110,000; Lyon & Headley and Smith & Mason, loss $95,000, insurance $45,000; J. B. Drake, loss $160,000, insurance, $121,000. Thatcher & Slate, loss, $74,000; insurance, $60,000. Field, Lieter & Co., loss, $180,000; insurance, $180,000. James & Bro., loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000. Oliver Dilson, loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000. Nathaniel P. Wilder, loss, $7,000; insurance, $6,000. J. V. Farwell, building, loss, $165,000; insurance, $130,000. Lotal loss, $2,525,000.

The following is a complete list of insurance companies interested, and the amount of risks:

Queen, Liverpool, $20,000; Occidental, Cal., $17,500; Home, N. Y., $25,000; Hartford, $32,500; Phœnix, N. Y., $7,500; Lamor, Chicago, $10,000; Lorillard, N. Y., $20,000; North British and Mercantile, $37,500; Manhattan, N. Y., half reinsured, $6,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $90,000; State, Chicago, $15,000; Merchants' and Mechanics', Baltimore, $10,000; Atlantic, Brooklyn, $12,000; Commercial, Cleveland, $12,000; Springfield, Mass., $25,000; Citizen's, New York, $10,000; Howard, New York, $10,000; Pacific, of California, $37,500; Washington, of New York, $17,500; Ætna, of New York, $10,000; New Amsterdam, of New York, $7,500; Metropolitan, of New York, $10,000; Commonwealth, $50,000; Home, of New Haven, $30,000; Merchants', of Hartford, $25,000; Narragansett, $10,000; Irving, of New York, $12,500; Underwriters', of New York, $20,000; Lumberman's, of Chicago, $10,000; Union, of California, $25,000; Reaper City, $2,500; National, of Davenport, Cleveland, of Cleveland, $17,500; Albany City, of New York, $25,000; Buffalo Fire and Marine, $7,500; Detroit Fire and Marine, $10,000; Independent, of Boston, $28,000; New England, of Boston, $28,000; North American, of New York, $10,000; Excelsior, of New York, $7,500; Fulton, of New York, $12,500; Home, of Ohio, $2,500; Capital City, of Albany, $25,000; American, of Providence, $2,000; Charter Oak, of Hartford, $17,500; Beekman, of New York, $17,500; Germania, of Chicago, $50,000; Continental, of New York, $15,000; Market, of New York, $10,000; Equitable, of Chicago, $7,500; Aurora, of Aurora, $7,500; German, of Cleveland, $6,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $1,500; Tradesman, of New York, $50,000; Providence, $17,500; Mutual Security, of Chicago, $5,000; Chicago Fire, $5,000; Merchants, of Chicago, $37,500; American Exchange, of New York, $5,000; Hide and Leather, of Boston, $15,000; insurance company North America of Philad., $22,500; part insurance in the People's of Mass., $5,000; National, Boston, $2,500; Teuton, Cleveland, $7,500; Bloomington, Illinois, $7,500; Franklin, Cincinnati, $5,000; Pacific, New York, $5,000; Merchants', New York, $5,000; Greenwich, $5,000; Star, $5,000; Gebhard, New York, $5,000; Relief, New York, $5,000; Firemen's Trust, New York, $5,000; Mechanics', New York, $5,000; Jefferson, N. York, $5,000; State, Cleveland, $15,000; Putnam, $12,000; Girard, Philadelphia, $10,000; Firemen's, California, $10,50; City Fire, of Hartford, $12,500; Commercial Fire and Marine, $10,000; North American, of Hartford, $10,500; Lancaster, Pa., $10,000; National, Baltimore, $10,000; Atlantic, Providence, $10,000; International, New York, $7,250; Merchants', Providence, $5,000; Western, Buffalo, $17,500; Buffalo City, $7,500; Republic, Chicago, $15,000, $10,000, reinsured; Franklin, Phila., $10,000; Corn Exchange, N. Y., $10,000; Norwich, Conn., half reinsured, $10,000; Lycoming, Pa., $10,000; Firemen's, N. Y., $3,000; Sangamon, Springfield, $5,000; Ætna, Hartford, $2,500; Security, N. Y., $20,000; Roger Williams, Providence, $5,000; Lamar, N. Y., $5,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Cotton, the market is quiet and lower, with sales of [illegible] bales at [illegible] for middling uplands. Receipts of flour [illegible] bbls; the market is dull and [illegible] lower, with sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for superfine Western and State; [illegible] for extra Western and State; [illegible] for good to choice do; [illegible] for white wheat Western extra; [illegible] for extra Ohio; [illegible] for extra St. Louis. Rye flour, the market is quiet and lower, with sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible]. Cornmeal is dull. Whisky is firm, with sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible], closing at the inside price. Receipts of wheat [illegible] bush; the market is dull and [illegible] lower, with sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for No 2 spring; [illegible] for winter red and amber Western; [illegible] for white Western. Receipts of corn [illegible] bush; the market is dull and declining, with sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for mixed Western. Receipts of oats [illegible] bush; the market is lower, with sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for Western; [illegible] for Ohio and State. Hay is steady at [illegible] for shipping lots. Hops are unchanged. Sugar is firm, with sales of [illegible] hhds at [illegible] for Cuba. Molasses is dull. Rice is firm and unchanged at [illegible]. Petroleum is firm at [illegible] for crude and [illegible] for refined. Stock of grain in warehouses: wheat [illegible] bush, corn [illegible] bush, oats [illegible] bush, rye [illegible] bush, barley [illegible] bush, malt [illegible] bush, peas [illegible] bush. Spirits turpentine [illegible]. Pork is dull and heavy, with sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for mess; [illegible] for prime and [illegible] for prime mess; also sales of [illegible] bbls mess, for September and October at [illegible]. Beef is quiet, with sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for plain mess and [illegible] for extra mess. Beef hams are dull at [illegible]. Tierce beef is quiet, steady and firm, with sales of [illegible] tierces at [illegible] for prime mess, and [illegible] for India mess. Middles are quiet but firm, with sales of [illegible] boxes at [illegible] for long clear. Cut meats are dull, with sales of 100 packages at [illegible] for pickled hams. Lard is heavy, with sales of [illegible] tierces at [illegible] for steam, and [illegible] for kettle rendered; also sales of [illegible] tierces for December at [illegible]. Butter is quiet at [illegible] for Western, and [illegible] for State. Cheese is heavy and dull at [illegible]. Freights to Liverpool are firmer; flour 1s 9d, and wheat 7½d.

LATER—5 p. m.—Flour, the market closed heavy and [illegible] lower. Wheat is dull and lower at $1 [illegible] for No 2 spring, and $1 [illegible] for winter red and amber Western. Rye is heavy at [illegible]. Oats are lower and dull at [illegible] for new Ohio. Corn is lower and heavy at [illegible] for mixed Western. Pork is dull and heavy at [illegible]. Beef is quiet but steady. Cut meats are nominal. Bacon is quiet but firm. Lard is dull and heavy at [illegible] for good to prime steam. Eggs are nominally unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The market continues active and prices are firm at [illegible] for all leading makes of fancy prints; [illegible] for new styles of delaines; [illegible] for the best makes of heavy brown sheetings; [illegible] for U U Indian Orchard fine to [illegible] for A do do; [illegible] for C do do; [illegible] for W do; [illegible] for L do do, and [illegible] for double weight do.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, the market is very dull. Wheat, the market is [illegible] lower, closing at [illegible] cash and seller the last half of September for No 2; this afternoon the market was dull at [illegible] cash. Corn, the market is quiet and 2c lower, closing at [illegible] cash and seller September for No 2; this afternoon [illegible] for seller September, and [illegible] for last half the month. Oats, the market is [illegible] lower, closing at [illegible] for No 2. Rye, the market is [illegible] lower, closing at 65c for No 2. Barley, the market is a shade firmer, closing at $1 09 for No 2. Highwines are firm at 90c for iron-bound. Provisions are dull; short rib middles 14¼c cash; mess pork $23 50 for seller December. Hogs are dull at $9 50@9 75 for fair to good smooth. Cattle are dull at [illegible] for fair stockers to good shipping steers. Receipts for the past 48 hours: [illegible] bbls of flour, 107,[illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, 7,900 bush rye, 47,091 bush barley, [illegible] head hogs. Shipments: 4,484 bbls of flour, [illegible] bush wheat, 118,319 bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, 16,549 bush rye, [illegible] bush barley, [illegible] head hogs. Freights are nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Flour is unchanged and quiet; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat, the market is dull at $1 10@1 15 for red. Corn is unchanged, with a moderate demand at [illegible]. Oats, the market is dull at [illegible], the latter for very choice. Rye is unchanged at [illegible]. Barley is scarce and in demand, and prices are a shade higher; choice fall sold at $1 [illegible]. Cotton is firm and buoyant; middling 19½c. Tobacco is unchanged, though the feeling is firmer. Whisky is firm and sales were reported at [illegible], the latter rate for that in iron-bound cooperage. Mess pork is dull, with jobbing sales at $27 50. Lard is neglected and held at 15½c. Bulk meats are firm, with sales at 12¾ @13¼c for shoulders; now held at 13c; sides 14¼@14¾c, the latter rate for heavy. There is a good order demand for bacon, with sales of 110 hhds at 14¼c for shoulders; 16¾c for clear rib sides, and 18c for clear sides; sugar-cured hams are dull at [illegible]. Butter is scarce and in demand at [illegible]. Eggs have advanced to 18c. There is no change in oil; Linseed oil 87@88c; Lard oil $1 17@1 20. Gold 113⅝ buying. Exchange is firm at par buying.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Tobacco, the market is unchanged. Cotton is quiet at 17¾@18c for middling. Bagging and rope are steady and unchanged. Flour, the market is extremely quiet at unchanged prices. Wheat, the market is irregular and lower; No 3 spring [illegible]; No 2 red fall $1 [illegible]; strictly prime $1 10@1 11; No 1 $1 12@1 15; choice $1 [illegible]. Corn, the market is dull; mixed 64c; prime yellow 65c; do white 70c. Oats are dull but firm at [illegible] for prime to choice. Barley is in demand for the better grades; choice Northern $1 [illegible]; Iowa $1 15. Rye, the market is inactive at [illegible]. Groceries are dull and unchanged. Highwines are steady at [illegible]. Provisions are dull and unchanged. Lard is quiet at 15½@16c. Cattle, the market for low grades is dull and the better grades are unchanged. Hogs are active at 8¼@10c. Receipts of flour 8,600 bbls, wheat 62,000 bush, corn 63,600 bush, oats 19,000 bush, rye 1,000 bush, barley 1,350 bush, cattle 1,100 head.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—Crude petroleum market opened excited and closed quiet and weak, with sales of 9,000 bbls, seller all the year, at from 9⅜ to 10c; 1,000 bbls, seller September, at 10½c; 1,000 bbls at 10¼c; 1,000 bbls at 11c; seller all the year is quoted at 9⅞c; buyer do at 10⅛@11c. Refined is excited but the market closed easier; sale of 500 bbls for September at 26¾c; September or on the spot 26¼@26⅝c; October, November or December 25⅞@26c; buyer all the year 27¼@27½c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Flour is weak and nominal. Wheat, receipts 20,000 bush; sales of winter red Western at $1 30@1 33. Corn is neglected; Western white 90@92c; mixed [illegible]. Oats are dull at 48@50c. Rye 75@90c. Mess pork is quiet at $29 50. Bacon is active; rib sides 17¼c; clear rib 18c; shoulders 15¼c; hams 26@27c. Lard is dull at 17@17½c. Whisky is firm at 94@95c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Flour, there is a small business doing; superfine $5 50@5 62½. Wheat, the market is very flat and lower; Indiana red $1 [illegible]. Rye, Western 80c. Corn, the market is very dull; yellow [illegible]; low and high mixed [illegible]. Provisions are unchanged. Petroleum is feverish; crude 16c, and refined 26c. Whisky is very quiet; Western iron-bound 95@96c.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—Cotton is nominally at 18¼c; receipts 69 bales; exports 243 bales. Flour is dull at $5 75. Corn is scarce; white 84@85c. Oats are dull at 48@50c. Hay is quiet at $20@24. Bran is dull at $18@19. Mess pork $30. Lard is nominal. Bacon is dull; shoulders 15c; sides 18@19c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Cotton is quiet but firm; middling 18¾c; sales of 550 bales; receipts 490 bales; exports 3,809 bales; stock on hand 15,246 bales.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Total number of beeves for the week 9,613 head, or the largest ever received; for to-day 146 cars at One Hundredth street, 128 at Weehawken and 5 cars at Communipaw, making 5,630 on sale. Fat cattle are selling nearly as high as last week. Just the cream brought 17c; the culls 15½c; the top price 14@15c for fair to good; 9@10½c for most of the Texans, and 7c for bulls; the market averages scant 14c. At the close this stock were 1½c lower than last week and a few are left over. There were 37 cars to-day and over 2,800 head for the week; they sell better than could be expected; a drove of 300 head of Texans, of 5½ cwt, brought $80; 270 head of Kentucky, 8 cwt choice, 15@17c; 90 head of thin Illinois, 6 cwt, 12@13c. Sheep, for the week 36,300 head, and for to-day 10,500 head. Fat sheep sell at 6@6¼c and are scarce; poor go slow at 4@5c; sales have been made at 5½c for scalawag lots. Lambs are abundant and lower, 9c being the top price and 7@8c for common to fair; a car of Canadas, 70 lbs, sold at 8c; a car of 80 lbs at 7½c; a car of 89 lbs at 7¼c; a car of Ohio sheep of 85 lbs at 6@6⅛c; Canadas, 105 lbs, same price; 2 cars thin, 75 lbs 4½c. Hogs, receipts for the week 14,000 head, and for to-day 53 cars; the market is scarcely so strong, not going over 12¾c; a car of State hogs, 230 lbs, sold alive at 9¼c; the range is 12¼@13c for dressed.

Pittsburg Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Sept. 5.—Hogs, the run is moderate, selling for the best heavy at $10 25@10 60; medium $10@10 25, and light $9 50@10. Cattle, the run is moderate; there are none selling to-day. Sheep, the run is fair, the best selling at 5¼@5c; common to fair 3@5c, with a light demand.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Beef cattle, the market is dull and prices are unsettled and lower; sales of 1,900 head of extra at 8¾@9c; fair to good 7@8c; common 4½@6c. Sheep are held firmly; sales of 12,000 head at 4@6½c. Hogs are unchanged; sales of 4,500 head at $13@14.

Notice.

WE, the undersigned, delegates of the Second precinct of the Eighth ward, unanimously agree to meet at the house of Patrick Ryan, Sixth street, between York and Breckinridge, at 3 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, September 6th.

Patrick Bambrick,	James Quigley,
James W. Dunn,	Taylor Underwood,
Murty Hogan,	Bolivar Hurst,
Owen Calahan,	Patrick Ryan.

PATRICK RYAN, Prest.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, Sec'y.

Monday evening, Sept. 5.

LOUISVILLE, September 3, 1870.

To the Executive Committee of the Ninth Ward:

The Democratic meeting of the Ninth ward at the Hook and Ladder, Saturday evening, being illegal, I certify that said convention is null and void. Therefore we, Democrats of the Ninth ward, want said committee to call a meeting, as there was none called for said ward. This to satisfy the voters of said ward.

P. J. MANNING, and others.

se6d2*

AMUSEMENTS.

Masonic Temple

Engagement of

THE CHAPMAN SISTERS

AND

MR. C. B. BISHOP.

Tuesday Evening, September 6,

LAST PRODUCTION OF

KENILWORTH.

Blanche as Leicester,
Ella as Amy,
Bishop as Queen Elizabeth.

All the amusing features! Wallace and Wood in the musical eccentricities! The baby elephant, Bismarck! The burlesque circus! To commence with YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER. John Strong, Mr. C. B. Bishop.

To-morrow—Cinderella and My Precious Betsy.

Family Matinee on Saturday, at cheap prices.

DANCING!

MR. WASTELL

HAS the honor to announce that his academy will reopen on Saturday, Sept. 10, in the Weisiger Block. Days for tuition: Fridays, from 3 to 5, and Saturday, from 10 to 12 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m. Schools and families attended. Terms, per quarter, $12, payable in advance. se6 d7*

USE

SCHROEDER'S

BITTERS

FOR

COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE PUBLIC!

Great One Dollar Sale!

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.

Extraordinary sale of Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Dry and Fancy Goods, Table Cutlery, Photograph Albums. Articles of Virtu and an endless variety of Foreign and Domestic Goods, both useful and ornamental, at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR each.

Agents wanted everywhere. Great inducements offered. Send for circular. Address

C. C. CORY & CO.,
193 Broadway, New York.

je6 d2awlm

PORTER, AKIN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Cotton Factors,

And Manufacturers of the

Kentucky Fertilizing Company's Commercial Manures.

Cash paid for Bones. 309 WEST MAIN ST

jy30 SatTu&Thu lm.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE STORE just vacated by Wonack & Love. THOS. SLEVIN. se6 d2

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—That very desirable residence now occupied by Mrs. Wingate, on the southeast corner of Gray and Floyd streets. House contains 10 rooms and attic, with gas and water. Lot 100x200, well ornamented with shrubbery. Possession to be had from Sept. 5 to 10. Inquire of T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS., northwest corner Main and First streets. au28 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsomely-furnished sleeping-room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 141 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, north side. au29 dtf

FOR RENT—HALF OF A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE—In a desirable situation. References required. Address M. D., Courier-Journal office. se6 d3*Tu&Th

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine new residence, centrally located. Apply to WAKEFIELD & FRYER, No. 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. au31 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On the southwest corner of Broadway and Eleventh streets. Apply on the premises. se6 d3—se6 d3

FOR RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING—Corner Tenth and Green sts.—cellar and 3 rooms—ground floor—suitable for business purposes. Price $500 per annum. Apply to A. E. RICHARDS, 9 Court Place. au17 dtf

FOR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, outside of Magnolia avenue, lately occupied by J. H. Bryant, Esq.; everything complete about the house. For terms, apply to V. HEFFERNAN, 234 Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth. au5 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, is 30½ feet front, 4 stories high, and builds back 180 feet; has elevator, and is in general good repair. Held at $1,200. Apply to JOHN S. SHANNON, JOHN H. BRAND. my26 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. sep8 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale the dwelling in which I reside, with the storeroom attached, located on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky., together with the stock of millinery and fancy goods now on hand; also the good will of the establishment. The business is one of long standing in the city, and the location highly favorable, being in the center of trade. Inquire of or address Mrs. F. T. LYONS. se5 d3

FOR SALE—SHELBY COUNTY FARM—Containing 153 acres of fine land, fronting on a good turnpike, 3 miles from Shelbyville, on the waters of Bull Skin, 30 acres in good timber—the remainder in cultivation; young orchard of apple and peach trees, cottage house with 4 rooms and kitchen, barn, and other necessary out-buildings, 3 never-failing springs, and plenty of water for stock. Price $65 per acre. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. au14 dtf

FOR SALE—173 ACRES OF LAND—On the turnpike from Smithfield to Shelbyville, 5 miles from Smithfield, in Shelby county, with brick house of 5 rooms, new barn, and other out-buildings; 130 acres cleared, balance in good timber; well watered. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, No. 116 W. Jefferson street. au21 eod3t

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated 5½ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 3 miles south of Simpsonville, ¾ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 302 acres of land; 110 acres in a high state of cultivation; 92 acres woodland pasture, splendidly set in bluegrass. The improvements are a nice brick house of 6 rooms, with servants' houses detached. Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings convenient to residence, and splendid running water through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy3 dtf

LOST.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK—On Monday last, somewhere between Wharton's auction-rooms and Wm. Gaulbert's, on Seventh and Broadway, containing some small change, a ticket on the L. & N. R. R., and some receipts. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at WM. GAULBERT'S.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A black and white spotted hound dog, with small ears and about an inch clipped from his tail; a twine string on his neck when lost. $25 reward will be given to anybody bringing him to the Richmond, corner of Fifth and Market streets. se5 d3*

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—A large red cow, with white spots behind the shoulders and on the hips; had a rope tied around her neck. Will pay a liberal reward for her return to ED. HARRIS, second door from Eleventh and Green. sep4 d3*

AUCTION SALES.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Green-street Cottage and Grayson-street Cottage

AT AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., that neat brick cottage-house, No. 381 Grayson street, bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth. Also a frame cottage of two rooms and kitchen, immediately in the rear of the above, fronting on Green street. The lots are each 28 feet front. They are both in good order, and just the thing for mechanics or laboring men.

Terms day of sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

se6

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Seventeenth-street House & Lot

AT AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 5 o'clock P. M., the two-story brick dwelling No. 263 Seventeenth street, between Grayson and Walnut. Contains 6 rooms. Lot 30x100 deep. Terms day of sale.

se6 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

AT AUCTION

AT BRANCH of S. G. HENRY & CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh street,

Thursday, September 8, at 10 o'clock.

6 rep parlor suits, complete;
3 hair do;
Lot of rep and hair cloth chairs and divans;
Rosewood and mahogany bureaus and wardrobes;
Marble-top washstands;
Rosewood and oak bedsteads;
2,000 yards new carpet.
Also second-hand furniture, stoves, tables, &c.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 56 & 58 Seventh st.

se6

SPECIAL THREE DAYS' SALES

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

ORDER OF SALES:

TUESDAY, September 6th at 10 a. m., a large stock of seasonable boots and shoes, of almost every description, for men, boys, youths, ladies, misses and childrens' wear, including invoices of fine Philadelphia-made goods, received since last sale. Retail stock, etc.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, September 7th and 8th, at 9½ a. m. Large sales of dry goods, notions, &c., comprising lines of dress goods, fine chinchillas, beaver cloths, black and fancy cassimeres, jeans, satinets, flannels, white and full linen bosom shirts, traveling shirts, under-wear, ribbed jackets, shawls, quilts, table-covers, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, etc. Also at 12 m., each day, invoices of clothing in suits, half suits, fine coats, cassimere, satinet and jeans pants, &c., &c. Also mens' and boys' fine fur and wool hats, &c., &c.

Terms cash.

se4 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

The Entire Stock, with Fixtures and Lease, of a Retail Drug Store,

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, on the northwest corner of Eighteenth and Jefferson streets, we will sell in a lump the entire stock of drugs contained therein, consisting of the usual assortment, together with the fixtures and lease. Terms cash.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

se2 d4-FSaSu&Tu

BY WHARTON & CO.

80 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Household and Kitchen Furniture

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, 1 fine rosewood piano, 1 fine rosewood wardrobe (glass front), together with parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, carpets, queensware, &c., all as good as new; also, 1 Grover & Baker's sewing machine (cost $85), new; 1 superior folding lounge. Terms cash.

se4 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Handsome Broadway Residence

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 5 o'clock, we will sell the beautiful home of Mr. J. D. Bondurant, situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and Second streets. The house is very complete, containing all the modern improvements, and is in thorough repair. The lot fronts on Broadway 120 feet, and is 157½ feet deep. On the rear of the lot and fronting on Second street are two excellent cottages, renting for $600 per annum. Terms at sale.

se4 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing,

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock.

se4 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

1,000 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock.

se4 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

SPECIAL SALE

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock,

AT AUCTION.

FINE parlor sets, hair-cloth and green rep smoking lounges, sofas; walnut, cherry, rosewood and mahogany bed-room sets; dining-room and kitchen furniture; mattresses; Brussels, two and three-ply carpets; oil cloths, shades, cook stoves, &c.

N. B.—Ladies and housekeepers generally invited.

se4

AUCTION

BY OSBORNE & McATEER.

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M., on south side Chestnut st., bet. 11th and 12th, a house with 7 rooms, and lot 40x200 feet to an alley. Large stable. Terms made known before sale.

OSBORNE & McATEER, 161 Jefferson st.,
Between Fourth and Fifth.

se3 d5*

PUBLIC SALES.

Town Lots for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, 22d day of September, 1870, will be sold, to the highest bidder, 25 one-acre and half-acre lots in the town of Glasgow, Ky., lying upon an extension of Front street, adjoining George W. Trabue's lots, and near the R. R. Depot, upon elevated ground, and beautiful sites for residences; also 4 one-acre lots adjoining W. J. Bettersworth's lots; also 4 half-acre lots adjoining Mrs. A. Wooten's lot on the south, lying between W. J. Hollaway's and Al. Depp's. Sale positive and terms very liberal, which will be made known on the day of sale. To continue next day if the sale is not completed on first day.

se6,15,18&21 B. LAWLESS, Sr.

INSTITUTE FOR

Mental and Nervous Diseases.

THIS institution is now open for the accommodation of female patients. It is located on the Maysville pike near the city of Lexington. Its grounds are the most beautiful and attractive of any in Kentucky. Nearly fifty acres of lawn and garden, beautifully laid out in extended walks, and planted in shade and ornamental trees, will afford recreation to the inmates and aid essentially in restoring them to health. For terms of admission apply to

DR. W. S. CHIPLEY,
Superintendent, Lexington, Ky.
J. S. WILSON,
Chairman Board Directors.
E. D. SAYRE,
H. P. McGRATH,
J. F. ROBINSON, Jr.,
BENJ. BUCKNER.

au16 d6m

ROBERT BIGGS,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

76 West Green st., Louisville, Ky.,

DEALER in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Sheet and Pipe Lead, Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, Brass Cocks and Valves, Iron Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Gum Hose, &c. au8 SatTu&Thu-6mp

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than TWENTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO KNOW—What is more annoying to a lady of light complexion than spots on the skin?—for discoloration shows much plainer on blondes than brunettes, but greatly mars the beauty of either. The liquid enamel of "Sweet Sixteen" is a remedy at once prompt, infallible, and perfectly harmless. It will restore to its natural color and texture complexions made rough and sallow by poisonous compounds. The fluid arising upon the surface, without shaking the bottle, will cure chapped hands or excoriations of the skin of any kind. "Sweet Sixteen" is not only instantaneous in its effect upon the skin, but is a permanent improvement, as water or perspiration does not affect it, and cannot be detected by the most observing in matters of complexion. "Sweet Sixteen" does not sink into the pores and cause black spots, nor has it the effect of making a lady who uses it feel as though she were making faces, but leaves the pores free to act, and gives to the skin a feeling similar to that of an infant. Tell your druggist to get it for you, and take nothing else.

WANTED—A PARTNER—As the fall trade is beginning, a lady, having some capital, is desirous of obtaining a partner to go into business with her. An elderly gentleman, having no incumbrance and from $500 to $800 to invest, will please call at No. 149 Seventh street, near Grayson, or address S. B., city postoffice. Merchant tailor preferred. se6 d3*

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for mechanics (all kinds), clerks, salesmen, porters, waiters, drivers, collectors, bar-tenders, gardeners, farm hands, laborers in city or country. Merchants, contractors, farmers, and business men find help at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—SITUATION—As book-keeper, by a gentleman of much experience and of unexceptionable references as to honor, integrity, and qualifications. Address A. B., care of Room No. 6, Hamilton Building, Sixth and Main, Louisville.

WANTED—SITUATION—An energetic young man, aged 18, desires a situation as shipping clerk. Salary not so much a consideration as a good situation. Best reference can be given. Address "WACO," Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—A SITUATION—To travel for a wholesale grocery, liquor, or drug house, by a gentleman from Louisiana; well known in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. Best of reference given. Address J. R. T. A., Courier-Journal office. se6 d3*

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP—A young man, with good business capacities and $1,500 to $2,000, wishes to go into copartnership with any well-established business. No objection to country. Address C. T., Courier-Journal office. se6 d3*

WANTED—LADIES—Five ladies to engage in a light business, now paying ladies from eight to ten dollars a day. Call without delay at 116 Fourth street, and see for yourselves. It costs nothing to investigate. se6 d3*

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That Madame ODAIR, phrenologist, will give name, age, and character of any one, and delineate character from likenesses, at No. 262 East Main street, up stairs. se6 d3*

WANTED—TO RENT—By a family of 3 grown persons, a cottage or part of a large house. Address C. O. BLOCK & CO., 165 Market street, stating particulars. se6 d3*

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND 3 DRESS-MAKERS—None but competent persons need apply. Liberal wages will be paid. Call at 124 Fourth st. se6 d3*

WANTED—ROOM—A handsomely-furnished room in a private family, without board. Address T. C., this office. se6 d3*

WANTED—5 GOOD CARPENTERS—To go to Frankfort. Inquire of Bradshaw, Vogues & Co., Architects, Main and Bullitt sts.

WANTED—TINNERS—At the Custom-house. None but good hands need apply. se6 d3*

WANTED—A NO. 1 BLACKSMITH—To work in a country shop; a good horse-shoer especially desired. Write to the undersigned and give terms. J. M. ATHERTON & CO., New Haven, Ky. se5 d3

WANTED—GIRLS—Two white girls to work in a private family, one to cook and one to nurse. A good home can be had. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson street. sep4 d3*

WANTED—TO KNOW—That MADAME CRESCENT is still living at No. 123 First street, between Market and Jefferson. sep4 d3*

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—25 good dress-makers. None others need apply. DORA SCHULZ, 103 Fourth st. se4 d3

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER—An experienced and competent book-keeper wanted—a German who can write and speak English fluently preferred. Address "Bank," P. O. Drawer 197, giving references and address, with fair specimen of hand-writing and figures. se3 d5*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man, as clerk, or to make himself generally useful in some mercantile business. Reference given. Address A. B. C., this office, stating where to call. se3 d3-Sa&Su&Tu*

WANTED—AGENTS—$4 a day to poorest agents. Come see for yourself, or address, with stamp, MOORE & CO., 196 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. se2 d1m&w1

WANTED—Three agreeable gentlemen to occupy a pleasant front room, with bath-room convenient. Apply at this office.

WANTED—QUEENSWARE PACKER—One who understands the business—none others need apply. Apply to W. A. OWEN, 188 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. se1 d7

WANTED—1,000 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c., for private families, hotels, stores, &c., in city or country. Girls directed to situations free of charge. MILLER & CO. au7 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

$240 per month to agents. 35 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted st., Chicago. au16 d3m

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. n27 d1y

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-STREET GROUND—At the low price of $12 per foot. Morris, Southwick & Co. offer, at the above price, for a few days only, 174 feet of beautiful ground by 181 deep to an alley, located on the south side of Walnut street, in Devlin & Donnelly's addition. 1, 2, and 3 years will be given on $900 of the purchase money, and liberal arrangements can be made for a portion of the remainder. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. se6 dtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING—An elegant dwelling-house on east side Third street, between Broadway and York, containing parlor 18 by 32 feet wide, hall, dining-room, kitchen, four large bed-rooms, dressing rooms, three attic rooms, gas throughout, bath room, (hot and cold water) pantry, etc., with a large brick stable and servants' room in the rear. The house is elegantly papered and painted and is in perfect order. Lot 36 by 200 feet to a 20-foot paved alley. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has removed to the country. Apply to BUCKLE & SHAFFER, 366 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. sep4 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—That desirable two story and attic modern brick dwelling, No. 276 south side Walnut, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The house is nearly new, 12 rooms, besides halls, porches, &c., large double parlors; Italian marble mantels; ceiling 13½ feet high; large bath-rooms water and gas throughout. This property is very central, and convenient to the business portion of the city, market-houses, and churches, and will be sold low, on reasonable time, if application be made soon to JAS. L. BROWN, Agent, No. 139½ Jefferson st. se3 d6

FOR SALE—10 SPRING WAGONS—Apply to C. SPIES, Wagon Manufacturer, 189 Jackson street, bet. Jefferson and Green, Louisville, Ky. se1 d1m

FOR SALE—HOUSE—An excellent two-story frame house of six rooms, with lot 40 feet front by 177 deep, to an alley, located on Market, near Twenty-fifth street. All graded and paved. Only $2,300. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. aug31 tf

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE—On the northeast corner of Broadway and Second st. The house has all modern conveniences, and is in thorough repair in every respect. The lot is 120x157½ feet, and includes the dwelling and two cottages on Second st. Will be sub-divided if desired. If not previously disposed of, will be sold on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 5 o'clock, on the premises. HENNING & SPEED. PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auct'rs. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—300x174 feet on s.e. cor. First and St. Catharine; 40x200 feet on east side First st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph; 40x200 feet on west side Brook st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph. The First-street cars run regularly to Oak st. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LOT—64 feet front by 88 deep, fronting on the south side of Portland avenue, between Fourth and Fifth cross streets—extends through to Lytle street—and is fenced in. Will be sold for the low sum of $25 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. au18 dtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A two-story brick house and lot on the west side of First street, bet. Broadway and Jacob—5 rooms and kitchen, gas, &c. Price $3,500, on long credit. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. au14 dtf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LIGHT TROTTING BUGGY—Little used and in good order; built by Parker, of New York—a first-class job, and the handsomest in this city. Apply at 143 Main street. au11 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—On First street, the dwelling and lot, west side, bet. Walnut and Chestnut. The house has all modern conveniences, and is in thorough repair. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, No. 139½ north side Jefferson street, near Fifth. au3 dtf

FOR SALE—GROUND—150 by 190 feet of ground on Shelby street near Morgan street, in Meriwether's addition. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street. jy6 dtf

FOR SALE—38X149 DEEP—Northwest corner of Wenzel and Broadway, near the crossing of Short Line Railroad connection with Louisville and Nashville R. R. Price $35 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy31 dtf

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE—Located on Third street between Main and Water; lot 22½ by 77 deep. Price $8,000; one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest and lien. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy31 dtf

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BRICK RESIDENCE—On the south side of Walnut st., near Preston; 10 rooms, well arranged; all modern conveniences; stable and carriage-house; lot 40 by 164 to a paved alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 5 rooms; lot 25x180 feet. Also a lot 95x180 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 66 2-3x180 3-12 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Cane streets. Also a lot with a front of 65 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. ju8 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe8 dtf

SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRE PROPERTY—Lot No. 9, containing 27 acres, in Page & Howard's subdivision, near the Newburg road, and only a short distance from city limits, high and beautiful land. Price $13,500. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy31 dtf

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—A MARE AND MULE COLT—On the 27th of June last, were brought by a colored man to my place. One month's pasturage has been paid. They are said to belong to a man by the name of McMicken. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. Can be had by applying to the undersigned, 3 miles out on the Newburg road. S. J. SELLS.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Good boarding on reasonable terms can be had at No. 126 West Walnut, between First and Second streets. Several neat and comfortable rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or young gentlemen. References given and required. au9 eod1